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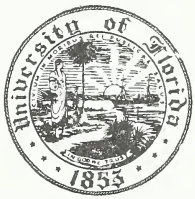

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ESTABLISHED M.DCCC.XLIII., FOR THE PUBLICATION OF HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF

Lancaster and Chester.

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5. That every member not in arrear of his annual subscription, be entitled to a copy of each of the works published by the Society.
6. That twenty copies of each work shall be allowed to the editor of the same, in addition to the one to which he may be entitled as a member.

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Vol. 3. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills and Inventories at Chester, with an Appendix of Abstracts of Wills now Lost or Destroyed. Transcribed by the late Rev. G. J. Piccope, M.A. Edited by J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. *pp.* x. 262.

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Vol. 5. The Rectors of Manchester, and the Wardens of the Collegiate Church of that Town. By the late Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. Edited by J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. Part I. The Rectors; Warden Huntingdon to Warden Chaderton. *pp.* xx. 100.

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Vol. 47. Chetham Miscellanies. New Series, Vol. I. Containing: I.—Inventories of Goods in the Churches and Chapels of Lancashire, 1552. Part III.—Amounderness and Lonsdale Hundreds. Edited by LT.-COL. FISHWICK, F.S.A. II.—An Exhortation for Contributions to Maintain Preachers in Lancashire *(Circa* 1641) by George Walker, B.D. Edited by CHARLES W. SUTTON, M.A. III.—The Wonderful Child Tracts Issued in 1679 Relating to Charles Bennett, of Manchester. Edited by WILLIAM E. A. AXON. IV.—Mosley Family. Memoranda of Oswald and Nicholas Mosley of Ancoats, with a Genealogical Introduction. Edited by ERNEST AXON.

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CONNECTED WITH THE PALATINE COUNTIES OF

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PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
1902.

PRINTED BY CHARLES E. SIMMS.
SALFORD.

INVENTORIES OF GOODS

IN THE

Churches and Chapels of Lancashire,

TAKEN IN THE YEAR A.D. 1552.

EDITED BY
HENRY FISHWICK, F.S.A.

FROM MATERIALS COLLECTED BY
JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A.

PART III.—AMOUNDERNESS & LONSDALE HUNDREDS.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.
1902.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Inventories of Goods in the churches and chapels in the Hundred of Salford, edited by the late John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A., formed the cvii. volume of the First Series of the Publications of the Chetham Society. A second volume, referring to the Churches in West Derby, Blackburn, and Leyland Hundreds, was issued in 1888 (vol. cxiii.), when a hope was expressed that Mr. Bailey would at a future date be able to edit the Inventories for the Hundreds of Amounderness and Lonsdale. This hope was not realized, although the *MS.* for the volume was almost complete, and the portion referring to Preston had been set up in type. The materials thus prepared by the late Mr. Bailey, with the addition of a few notes, are now printed, and thus complete the work. It is possible, however, that in some unexplored quarter some of the missing Inventories may be yet discovered.

Amounderness Hundred.

THE Inventories for this hundred, nine in number, were taken at Preston, 18th November, 1552. The originals have been so badly preserved that they have only been made out with great difficulty. The forms for this hundred are different from the preceding forms. The Preston Indenture is given in full, the formal language in it being made up where obliterated from the succeeding documents. Of the nine following Indentures, only the lists of the church-goods and the signatures, as far as can be deciphered, are given in full.

The Commissioners were Sir Richard Houghton Knt., Geo. Brown, Esq., and Thomas Barton, Esq., who were all employed as commanders of the military musters of 1553.

Sir Richard Houghton, of Hoghton Tower, son of Sir William Houghton, was one of the witnesses of the surrender of Furness Abbey in 1537. He became knight of the shire in 1547, and he died in 1558.

George Browne, Gent., son of William Brown, is on the Preston Guild Roll as a foreign burgess in 1542, and also his son Anthonie. He appears to have belonged to a family seated at Ribbleton in the reign of Henry VIII. He signed a supplementary survey of the Chantry-lands in the 2nd Edw. VI. : and, with Sir Richard Sherburne, Knt., and John Bradill, Esq., was appointed Commissioner under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, 20th February, 1553–4, for the collection of certain bells in the county which the "parysshoners" refused to give up (*Lanc. Chant.*, pp. 254–7); but neither Browne nor Braddyll signs the report given in (p. 267). On 23rd February, 36 Hen. VIII., Browne proffered a request to the Crown to purchase the farm of the demesne of Haliffeld, co. York (Appendix to *IX. Report of Deputy Keeper of Public Records*, p. 179). He died in 1568 without issue. His sisters contracted marriages with the Sherburne and Whittingham families.

Thomas Barton was the eldest son of Gilbert Barton, of Barton, near Preston, Esq. He is referred to in *Not. Cest.*, vol. ii. p. 467. His pedigree is entered in the 1557 visitation. He died in 1553. (Fishwick's *Hist. of Preston*, p. 314.)

According to the Report which was taken about the year 1563, from which extracts are given under the separate parishes, it was found that there were nine churches in Amounderness deanery (Cockerham being counted as one, and Bispham being omitted); that there were 23,000 communicants; and that there were three preachers, whereof only one was able and painful, another non-resident, and the third insufficient.

Preston.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{15}$]

MD that this is the Inventorie Indented for and concning all the Jewellꝭ vestementꝭ ornamentꝭ plate Bellꝫ & other guddꝭ belongyng & appteynyng to the ꝑishe Church of [P'ston in the hundredth of *Amoundernes*] wtin the Countie of *Lanc'* [taken at the said towne of P'ston] in the [sayd Countie before Sir] *Ric' Houghton* [knyght] *George Brown Thom's Barton* [esquyers] by thauctoritie of the [kyngꝭ Cōmyssion the xviij day of] Nouēber in th vjth yere of the reign of our sou̅aign lord kyng Edward the sext [1552] by the grace of God kyng of England ffraunce & Ireland defendor of the ffayth and of the Churche of England also of Ireland in earth the supme head which Jewellꝭ and other the ꝑmisses were ꝑsented by the Curate Church wardens & other honest men of the same ꝑishe whose names be herafter aswell subscibed as the ꝑtyculers of all the said guddꝭ ꝑtayning to the said Churche And [the sayd Curate Church wardens & thother sayd ꝑsons haue thone ꝑte of ye sayd Invētorye Indented wt ye Charge for the save kepyng of the same guddꝭ accordyng to the Cōtentꝭ of ye sayd Cōmyssyon In wyttnesse whereof the sayd ꝯ *Ryc' Houghton George Brown* & *Thomas Barton* to eyther ꝑte of the sayd Inuētorye Indēted haue subscibed theyr names the day & yere aboue wrytyn].

In p'mis iiij bellꝭ & a fyft belle lent by ꝯ *Ryc' Houghtō* knyght It̃ vj Copꝭ one of wyt̃ veluet, an other of damassk an other of grene sylke Channable colour one old Cope of blewe veluet one of blewe sct Thomas . . . sted & an old Cope of wyte silke It̃ vj vestymētꝭ one of d . . . . . an othr of Redd veluet and one of dāmassk on old vestymēt . . . . . bryggꝭ & ij old vestymētꝭ thone of old Redd veluet an thother blewe . . . . . It̃ vj tunacles ij of old Redd veluet ij of blew sct Thomas . . . . . of Channable Colours It̃ iiij alter Cloths It̃ one Chalyce . . . . . old Crosse of brasse It̃ iij Candelstyckꝭ of brasse It̃ . . . al . . It̃ one palle It̃ iij towellꝭ It̃ one holywater pāne of brasse It̃ . . sensours of brasse It̃ one pyxe of brasse It̃ iiij [sacring]

bell℘ It̃ . . . hand bell℘ It̃ one painted Cloth wych was aboute the sepulcre.

	℘ Jacobus Bradshaw vycar[1]
	℘ [Nicholas] . . . . Banaster[2] pysh ℘st
Ryc̃ Hoghton̄ K.	Thomas Brodrik
	John Cowell℘
	John Walmysley Church warden.
George Brown	Ryc̃ mellyng
	Thomas Hewson
Thomas Barton	John [B]ulle

[1] *James Bradshaw* was Vicar in 1548 (*List of Clergy Dio. Registry Chester*) He died in or shortly before 1562, his successor being appointed in 1563.

[2] *Nicholas Banastre* was probably the son of John Banastre, who with his two sons, Nicholas and Richard, appear on the Guild Roll in 1542. In 1533–35 he was Incumbent of the Chantry of our Lady in the Church of Preston [Valor Eccles], and in 1548 he still held that position, then being 41 years old, he at the same time was Head Master of the Grammar School (*Lanc. Chant.*, p. 206). Though still recognised as the Schoolmaster in 1561, he was declared to be a "recusant at large and confined to the County of Lancaster the town of Preston excepted" (*Cal. State Papers*, Add. Eliz., p. 523), The Bishop of Chester in 1568 reported that several persons had received into their houses priests who had been refused the ministry because of their "contempt and evill opinion" which they had to religion: one of these priests was Nicholas Banastre (*State Papers*, Dom. Series, vol. xlviii. No. 367).

Bishop Bird in 1548, in his account of the sale of church goods, states that the Churchwardens of Preston, Roger Elston, William Sudall, Richard Thornboro, and Alexander Hogekynson sold to Oliver Breres "a crosse off sylvd for iij^{li} vi^{s} viii^{d} wich was for the repairon off the Church." (*State Papers*, Dom. Series, Edw. VI. vol. iii. No. 4.)

Richard Thorneborro and Laurence his brother are on the Guild Roll of 1542, in that of 1562 are William and Laurence, sons of Richard Thorne*beres* defunct.

Alexander Hodgekinson, son of William defunct, is on the Guild Roll of 1582.

Oliver Breres was the son of John Breres of Preston. In 1558 he was Mayor of Preston, he afterwards removed to Hamerton in Yorkshire. He had conveyed to him by Sir Thomas Holcrofte, knight, the site of the Grey Friars Monastery in Preston, in a portion of which for nearly a century various members of the family lived. The possession of this property was not obtained without some difficulty, as it appears that on 9 Oct., 1553, Oliver Breres and nine others "with staves, billes, daggers and other weapons" entered the premises and refused to quit (*Pleadings*, 7 Edw. VI. vol. vi. *b.* 23).

In a document in the Record Office (*State Papers*, Dom. Series, Eliz., vol. xxxi. No. 47) supposed to belong to the year 1563, it is stated that Preston had 5000 communicants, that the Parsonage appropriate to the Queen was worth yearly £400, the Vicarage being worth 100 marks "whereof the Vicar hath by corrupc̃on with the patron 20 m'ks. There was then "no pr'acher" [preacher].

Kyrkham.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{51}$ No. 2.]

INPIMIS ij Chalyce of syluer pcell gylte It ij great [bellᵉ] & one lytle bell It vj vestymētᵉ whereof one of Redd . . . . . sūwhat brawdered wᵗ gold one of blew sylk wᵗ a Crosse . . . . . tawne sylkᵉ one of dūne sylke wᵗ a wyt Crosse one of . . . . . wᵗ a Crosse of buckram one of Chañable Colour wᵗ . . . . . of say one of wyte fustyan wᵗ a Crosse of Redd saye . . . . . Copᵉ wherof one of grene sylke & thother of bustyan . . . . . ij tunacles of wyte bustyā It one sencer of brasse . . . . . ttᵉ of powder one hand bell & ij sackrynge bellᵉ . . . .

Ryc̄ Hoghton K	℣ Jamys Smyth vycar[1]
	℣ Wyllm Strynger[2]
	George Sharples[3]
	Ryc̄ Brown
George Brown	George Robynson Church wardens
	John Kyrk
Thomas Barton	George Cawburne

[1] *James Smith* no doubt succeeded Thomas Smith who was buried at Kirkham 23 Oct., 1541, but we have not found this Vicar's name before 12 March, 1558–59, when the executors of the Will of Thomas Clifton of Westby declared the Inventory before "James Smyth vicar of Kirkham" (Chet. Soc., vol. liv. p. 74). He was buried at Kirkham 11 July 1585 (Chet. Soc., vol. xcii. p. 72).

[2] *Sir William Strenger* was chaplain to Thomas Smith, Vicar of Kirkham in 1535, and gave evidence in a tythe case in the Duchy Court (*Depositions*, vol. xxii. Hen. VIII. No. 2). He was the scribe of the Will of Thomas Clifton of Westby, Esq., *ante* September, 1551.

[3] George Sharples and Richard Brown, Churchwardens, are reported in 1548 to have pledged a silver cup to Richard Hoghton for £20, for the repairs of the church and rood loft (*State Papers*, Dom. Ser., Edw. VI. vol. iii. No. 4).

The great bell in the tower was taken down in 1571, and a new one put in its place, and the Churchwardens in 1577 were ordered by the Vicar to continue in office for another year because they had not repaired the bells (Records of the Sworn Men). Kirkham in 1563 is said to have 4000 Communicants, and there was an insufficient preacher (*State Papers*, Dom. Ser., Eliz., vol. xxxi. No. 47).

Goosnargh.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{17}$].

INP^{R}MIS iij bells in the steple one hand belle one sakaryng belle It̄ one Crosse of brasse It̄ ij vestyments of redd satyn One vestyment of blewe dämask one Chalyce and anothr' the Wych M^{r} franc̨e beld dyd tak them beyng of Com̄yssyon for the Kyng It̄ one Cope of grene satyn[9].

S^{r} Lawrance Galter pych p'st[1]
John boyce
Ryc hoghton K. John Kyrke
Wyllm$^{\text{n}}$ Wylson
George Browne Wyllm$^{\text{n}}$ Salysburye[2] } Churchewardens
Chrystofer Helme de Heyve[3] grene
Thomas Barton.

Of these five bells the Commissioners' agents collected one large and one small one; and the parishioners in some way evaded the demands of the collectors for the others. The parish was accordingly returned in the deficit list drawn up by Mr. Edward Parker. Measures were then taken 1 Queen Mary (20 feb., 1553–4) to have the property collected by a Commission which sat at Whalley, 7 April. The signatories of the Indenture were summoned, and the Church Reeves for that year appeared, viz., Robert Taylor, John Fishwick, Robert Yate, and Robert Symson; who deposed that there were two bells and one little saints' bell remaining in their chapell. The value of the three was estimated at £6 15*s.* 0*d.*, and together they weighed 900 lbs.[4]

Parker also collected from this parish one of the chalices, parcel-gilt, weighing 9 oz., valued at 6*s.* 8*d.*[5]

[1] Sir Lawrence Galter does not appear in any of the lists of the Curates of the parish.

[2] The will of William Salysburie, of Goosnargh, was proved at Richmond in 1559.

[3] Hyning is a township in the parish of Warton. A Christopher Helme lived there in the 17th century. His will was proved at Richmond in 1670.

[4] *Lanc. Chant.*, 259, 264, 275, 280.

[5] *Ibid.*, 270, 277.

The fate of these bells has not been put on record. None of the six bells in the present belfry are earlier than the reign of Queen Anne.

Sir Ralph Parker was the Incumbent of the Chantry in 1547, and was then 42 years old. He was buried at *Leigh*, 29 March, 1564. He had a pension of £4 10*s*. a year. (*Special Commissioner*, 1573–4, No. 3258.)

The names of the Church-wardens are all recognisable as belonging to local families. It is probable that two of them represented Whittingham township; the last represented Newsham. These four wardens were defendants in a suit brought against them by William Layton, gentleman. He it was who was one of the signatories of the Supplementary Survey of Chantry lands 2 Edw. VI. (*Lanc. Chant.*, 254). On 8th June, 1548, the King, under the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, for twenty-one years demised to Layton, "among other things," certain lands and tenements in Goosnargh and Broughton, called the Guild lands, "then or late in the occupation of the Church-wardens"; but in 1551, Layton, petitioning Sir William Paget, Chancellor of the Duchy, complained that "ever since the making of the said demyse, one John Kyrke, William Wilson, John Boys and William Sailsbury," had wrongfully kept possession a close of land, called St. Mary's Croft, parcell of the above lands. Layton therefore prayed for an injunction, and it was granted in Hilary term of the same year.—(Fishwick's *History of Goosnargh*, pp. 210–11, and 18.)

Sanct Michaells upon Wyre.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{5}$r No. 3.]

IN^PIMIS ij Chalyce Itē iij smalle belle & one yet wych . . . payd fore Itē one sute of vestymēte of blew branched . . . . . work Itē one othr old vestymēt wych be torne & almost . . . . Itē ij alter Clothes Itē a Crosse of brasse.

Ryc̄ Hoghton K.	℈ Thomas Crosse vycar[1]
	℈ Ryc̄ Jybson
	John Fleccher[2]
George Brown	John Eccleston Church [Warden].
	Wyllm Wyt̄
Thomas Barton	Wyllm Wylkynson

Poulton.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Good Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{5}$ No. 2.]

IN^PRMIS too Chalyces Itē iij lytle belles in the steple Itm' . . . Copes iij albes a masse hudd & stoyle whereof one is made of Redd satyn one of blewe buscyan [*sic*] one of black chamlet & one checked vestymēt Itē one old Cope

Ryc̄ hoghton K	℈ Robt Clerke vycar[3]
George Browne	℈ Harry Norton ꝑych p'st[4]
Thomas Barton	Thomas Salthowse
	Robt Whytesyde
	Robt halle
	Rog' durham[5]

[1] Sir Thomas Cross, Clerk before 1549, was Incumbent of the Kirkby Chantry in St. Michaels Church, and 16 July, 1549, he was instituted to the Vicarage, which he held until his death 9 January, 1576–7 (*Hist. of St. Michaels*, Chet. Soc., vol. xxv. N.S.)

[2] A John Fletcher in 1549 held a tenement in Elswick at a rental of 10*s*. a year, which was part of the endowment of the Kirkby Chantry in St. Michaels Church (*Ministers' Accounts*, 3 Edw. VI., Bundle 168, No. 2682).

In 1563 there were 2000 communicants in the parish, there was no preacher (*Cal.*, Dom. Ser., Eliz., p. 234.)

[3] Sir Robert Clerke was probably Vicar for some years before 1552. His successor was instituted 20th December, 1552.

[4] Sir Henry Norton was still priest here in 1557, when George Hull, of Poulton, bequeathed to him a small sum. (*Richmond Wills.*)

[5] William Durham, of Poulton, by his will dated 22nd November, 1571, left 5/s to his brother Roger Durham. (British Museum *Add. MSS.*, pp. 22, 115.)

[This inventory is in a very bad state, much of the body of it is gone.]

From Bishop Bird's register it appears that in 1548 the churchwardens pledged "one chales off xxxiij^{s} iv^{d} to M^{r} George Kyghley for the reparacion of the churche." The *MS.* already quoted gives 3,000 communicants to Poulton, and "a p'acher insufficient" in 1563. (*State Papers, Dom. Series,* Eliz., vol. 31, No. 47.)

Bysphan.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{17}$ No. 4.]

INP^{I}MIS one Chalyce Iť ij bellϱ in the steple Iť ij vestymētϱ & ij albes whereof one vestymēt is of blacke veluet w^{t} a Redd Crosse of veluet & thother of dyuers Colours Iť one Cope of pyed

Ryč Hoghton K. $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{s}\\ \text{Wyłłm Corwyn pych pst}^{1}\\ \text{Roƀt Anyon}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Church wardens

George Brown $\left.\begin{matrix}\text{Wyłłm Fyssher}\\ \text{John Walshe}\end{matrix}\right\}$ Church wardens

Thomas Barton Wyłłm Tūson

The parish kept back "one lytel bell" and enquiries were made after it by a Commission appointed February 1553–54. Two of the Churchwardens, William Tomanson and Robert Augor, appeared before it, and witnessed that the bell in question had been sold by Edward Parker, named in a former Commission "vnto Jamys Masse[y] gent" for the sum of 23*s.* 4*d.* [*Lanc. Chantries*, pp. 259–264.] This is an instance of official peculation.

[1] William Curwen was ordained Sub-deacon at Chester, 17 June, 1544, "on the title of Mr. John Rigmayden esquyer," and on 21 March following he was admitted to the priesthood [*Bishop's Register*]. He was probably priest at the Chantry of our Lady in Garstang Church, which was founded by Margaret, the daughter of Sir Robert Laurence of Ashton Hall, and wife of Nicholas Rigmayden of Wedacre. Thomas Hankinson was curate in 1562 (Piccope *MSS.*, vol. x. p. 168).

Garstang.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{5}$ No. 4.]

INPRMIS ij Chalyces Itm' iij belles in the steple one hande belle & ii Sakring belles Itē iiij vestymēts wherof one is of grene satyn of brygges another of Redde satyn of brygges one-other of Sylk w^{t} bridds of gold & one othr̃ vestymēt of Redde tawny chamlette w^{t} eigles of grene vellvet ..... every vestymēt.

Ryc̃ hoghton K.

This inventory is very much defaced, the right hand side of it nearly obliterated, and all the signatures gone with the single exception of *Ryc Hoghton.* The only portion of the parish decipherable is *ng.* This is sufficient as fixing the parish as Garstang. The only other place which it could refer to is Pilling, but it may be assumed that it is the return for Garstang.

The vicar of Garstang at this time was Richard Preston, who was nominated in October, 1545, and still held the appointment in March, 1558-9. (*Hist. of Garstang*, p. 145, and Chet. Soc., vol. liv. p. 74.)

Robert Beck, of Manchester, draper, had some relation with this parish, for by his will dated 17th December, 1556, he left to the chapel 16*s* 8*d.* towards the "biynge [buying] or makynge of a challis there." (Chet. Soc., vol. xxxiii. p. 84.)

According to a return made in or about 1563, there were in Garstang 3,000 communicants. (*State Papers*, Dom. Ser., Eliz., vol. xxxi., No. 47.

Woodplumpton.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{5}$ No. 4.]

INPRMIS one chalyce Itē one bell ..... Itm' iij vestymētes the one of blacke velvett w^{t} a redde crosse the other of grene ... Cruells w^{t} a grene crosse Itē ..... of Crueles

. . . Candylstykes of brasse Itē one payr of sensers of brasse
. . . handbell a sakryng bell.

Sr Nycolas laurens'[1]

Ryc̄ houghton K.	Thomas . . . . .[2]
George Brown	Harry syssyer (?)
Thomas Barton	John Charnley[3]
Edmund Plumpton	Harry Chonoley[4]

Stalmine.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{5}$ No. 3.]

INPRMIS one chalyce Itē ij belles. . . . . .
worsted. Itm' vestymēts &c. . . . . .
Red worsted wt a blewe crosse &c. . . . . .
one of buckerā wt a blewe crosse . . . . . .
hand bell

Ryc̄ hoghton K. Sr . . . .
George . . . . . .
Thomas Barton

This inventory is in a great part illegible, but by the help of other inventories the body of the indenture has been partially made up. The return is very much faded and obliterated. No names of witnesses can be deciphered. Mr. Bailey was, however, quite certain that the inventory refers to the church of Stalmine.

Bishop Bird in his report of 1548 said that two chalices at Stalmayn had been pledged "to needes off the church."

[1] Sir Nicholas Laurenson was then curate, and in 1549 the patronage of the church "for that turn" was held by George Kirkby and Nicholas Laurenson. In 1559 Sir Nicholas was still curate (*Hist. of St. Michaels-on-Wyre*).

[2] Possibly this should read Thomas Stannete, who was churchreve in 1554, when he deposed that there then remained in the chapel a bell which had been seised to the use of the King.

[3] John Charnley, by Will dated 12 April, 1559, left "to the Church of Woodplumpton iij^{s} iiij^{d} to such vse as yo most nedefull."

[4] In 1545 Henry Charneley paid subsidy for land in Woodplumpton.

The Hundred of Lonsdale.

THIS Hundred is divided into two districts, known as North and South of the Sands. The Indentures referring to Lonsdale are all dated the 19 September, 1552. The Commissioners are not the same as those acting for Amounderness, and their reports are not drawn up in the same phraseology: in the one case the vicar and the churchwardens signed the return, and in the other the churchwardens appear as parties to the Indenture, but the Vicar or Minister's name does not occur.

Lonsdale South of the Sands.

In this division there were twelve parishes, besides several ancient chapels, but of these only the following five Inventories appear to have been preserved.

Bolton-le-Sands.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4\,6}$ No. 4.]

THIS Indenture mayd the xixth daye of Septemb in the sixt yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne lord Edward the sixt [1552] by the grace of God, kinge of of [*sic*] englaund france and Ireland defendore of the faith and of the church of Englande

and also of Irelaunde in erthe the supme heyde, betwene the right honorable thomas Stanley Knight Lord Mounteagle Marmaduke Tunstall and thomas Carus Esquire commission's of oure said soveringe lord the King apon the behalf of his heighnes apon the one ptye and Richarde Hyne, Ihon Hornby Ihon Walton and Robt birkehyd chirche wardens of the piche churche of bolton in the hundreth of lonsedall in the countye of lancast' apon the other ptye witnesseth that where the said comyssyon'rs have delivd at the tyme of the sealling and delive of thes pnts to the said chirchewardens towe chalices of sylv on holle sute of vestments of whyte sylke tow corproxes with cases thre alter clothes of lynyn towe copes the hon of blewe sattayne the other of chaunable sylke blew and Read towe vestments the on of read darne & the other of buscayne with an albe thre bells and on sacring bell belounging to the said piche chirche Savely to be keopt to the use of oure said soveigne lord the Kinge the said chirchewardens for thayme and thayre executors doo covennt and graunt by thes psents to and with the said commissioners that the same bells & other the pmisses shall not at any tyme hereaftr be alienatyd imbecelled or otherways put awaye ffrome oure said soverãigne lord the Kinge but shalbe answerable and furthe coming to the use of his heighnes at suche tyme and tymes as his heighnes or his honorable counsaille shall demaund the same. In witnes wherof the ptys abovesaid to thes psents Interchaungeably have sett thare sealls the daye and yeare above writne.

[Seals gone]

Roger Otway, vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, appears to have died in or about 1561, when he was succeeded by Richard Godsaffe.

Halton.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{46}$].

THIS Indenture made the xix day of Septembre in the syxte yere of the Raign of o^{r} Sou̅aign Lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of God Kyng of Englande ffraunce and Irelande defendor of the faithe and of the churche of Englande and also of Irelande in erthe the supme head Betwen the Right hon̅able Thomas Stanley Knyght lorde Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall Knyght and Thomas Carus esquier Com̅yssyoners of o^{r} saide Sou̅aign lorde the Kinge apon the behalff of his highnes apon thon ptie And Thomas Wolsey Will̅m Rychardson Thomas Chambre and John Raste churchwardens of the pyssh churche of Halton wthin the hundred of Lonsdall in the countie of Lancastre apon the other ptie wytnesseth that wher the said Comyssyoners have delyy̅vd at the tyme of the sealling and delyv̅e of thes p̃nts to the said churchwardens one chalice wth a patent of silver thre bells one hande bell one lyttil sacring bell two littell Candell styckes of brasse one crosse of copper one littell crosse of brasse one vestement, a stole a faunell of white silke and a cope of the same one vestment of blew worsted a stole and a cope of the same and a faunell therto one olde vestemente of pyed dornix thre albes and thre . . . . . two alter clothes and two towells a paire of Sensours of latton belonging to the said pyshe churche Savely to be kepte to the use of oure said sou̅aign lorde the King The said churchwardens for theym and their executors do covenn̅t and graunt by thes p̃nts to and with the said com̅yssyoñers that the same chalice and all other the p̅misses shall not at ony tyme hereafter be alyenated Imbecellyd or otherwyse putt away from o^{r} said Sou̅aign Lord the Kinge but shall be aunswerable and furthe cum̅yng to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his Majestye or his hoan̅ble Counsaill shall demaund the same. In wytnes wherof the pties aforesaid to thes p̅nts Enterchangeablie have sett their Sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

[No seals.]

In a dispute taken in the Duchy Court 23 Hen. VIII. [1531–32] one John Croft deposed that he was aged 45 years, and that about 30 years before this he was servant to Christopher Caunce-feld, clerk, parson of Halton. At the same time of the dispute William Warde was chaplain to the same parson of Halton. The matter in dispute was the title to a messuage and lands at Tatham. [*Pleadings*, Lanc. and Ches. Rec. Soc., vol. xxxii. p. 224.]

Tunstall.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{46}$].

THIS Indenture made the xixth day of Septembre in the syxte yeare of the Raign of our Soũaign Lord Edwarde the syxte by the grace of God King of England ffraunce and Ireland defendor of the ffaithe and of the churche of England and also of Ireland in erthe the sup̃me head betwen the Right honorable Thom^{as} Stanley Knyght Lorde Mount Egle Marmaduk Tunstall Knyght and Thomas Carus Esquier Comyssyoners of oure said soũaign Lord the King apon the behalffe of his highenes apon thon' ptie and John Nycolson John . . . . . John Hogeson and Leonard Battye chirche wardens of the pysshe chirche of Tunstall wthin the hundred of Londesdall in the countye of Lancastr apon the other ptie witnessyth that wher the said com̃yssyoners have delyv̄yd at the tyme of the enseallyng and delyv̄e of thes p̄nts to the said churchewardens one chalyce of Silver one vestment of . . . . . the other of Rede crosse iij vestments of whyte Buscyan one vestment of grene sylke and rede one vestment of yalowe and grene sylke one of blewe bokerh^{a}m sett wth yalowe byrdes one vestment of bokerh^{a}m wth grene flow^{e}s one vestment of whyte sylke sett wth fflowers, one vestment of blewe bokerh^{a}m sett wth flowers and byrdes . . ffronts of lynē cloth paynted of a fring'of Rede and blewe worsted ewth garters vj Alter clothes

iiij towells iij . . . of pewter one olde cope ij Surples clothes ij bells in the steple ij hande bells iij sacring bells ij Candallsticks of brasse one crosse of . . . . one crosse clothe of lynen paynted v albes and v stolles belongyng to the said pyshe churche Savely to be kept to the use of our said sou̯aigne Lorde the King. The said chirchewardens for theym and theyre executors do covenn̄t and graunt by thes p̄nts to and w^th^ the said comyssyoners that the same chalyces and other the p̄misses shall not at any tyme hereafter be alienated Imbecellyd or other wyse put away from our sov̯aign' lord the Kinge but shalbe answerable and forthecumyng to the use of his highenes at such tyme and tymes as his highenes or his honorable counsaille shall demaunde the same. In wytness wherof the pties aforesaid to thes p̄nts interchaungeably have sett ther sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

[No seals—very faded document.]

Thomas Battie was Vicar in 1534-35 (*Valor*), and appeared at the Visitation in 1562. He was probably succeeded by Robert Batty, who died in 1593.

Whittington.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4\,6}$].

THIS Indenture made the xix^th^ day of Septembre in the sixte yere of the Raigne of o^r^ sou̯aign lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of God King of England ffraunce and Ireland defendo^r^ of the faith and of the chyrche of England and also of Ireland in erthe the sup̄me head betwen the Right hon^v^-able Thomas Stanley Knight lorde Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall Knight and Thomas Carus Esquier Com̄yssonyers of o^r^ said sou̯aign lord the King apon the behalf of his highnes upon thon

ptie and Edmund Tatham [1] Bryan Newton [2] Bryan Causfelde [3] and Raynalde Barderigg [4] churchwardens of the pishe churche of Whittington w^th^in the hundred of Lonsdall in the Countie of Lancastre apon the other ptie wytnesseth that wher the said Comyssyon^r^s have delyvered at the tyme of the seallyng and delyv̄e of thes pñts to the said churchewardens two lytle chalices of silver one other broken chalice of silver one cope of blewe damaske one vestment of blewe sattin of brygg's one albe one vestment of syngle worsted w^th^ an albe a olde vestment of red damaske an olde whyte vestment of sylke an olde vestment of sylke one olde cope of say thre small bells latelie boght of the Kyngs maiestie two hand bells one banner cloth of red toffata one olde alter clothe one pixe of lattyn and thre corporaces w^th^ the caces belonging to the said pisshe church Savelie to be kepte to the use of oure said sou̾aign lorde the King The said churchwardens for theyme and their executours do coveñt and gr̃unt by thes pñts to and withe the said comyssyoners that the same chalyces and all other the p̃misses shall not at ony tyme hereafter be alyenatyd Imbecylled or otherwyse putt away from oure said sou̾aigne lorde the Kyng but shall be aunswerable and furthecummyng to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his majestie or his hoan^r^ble Counsaill shall demaunde the same. In

[1] Edmund Tatham was buried at Whittington, 2 November, 1559, and his widow on 8 May, 1568. [*Registers.*]

[2] A Bryan, son of Edward Newton and Esabell his wife, was buried at Whittington 1 March, 1552-53. The will of a Bryan Newton, of Tunstall, was proved at Richmond in 1623. On 5 December, 1580, Ann, daughter of John Newton, clerk, and Dorothie, his wife, was baptized at Whittington.

[3] Bryan Causfield was buried at Whittington, 21 January, 1564–65, and his widow 7 July, 1582.

[4] This name should be Borthrige [or Borthrigg]. The Whittington Parish Register furnish Thomas, son of Reniold Borthrige, baptized 9 November, 1540; Margaret and Jane, daughters of Reinald Borthrige and Jenet his wife, baptized 14 July, 1546; Renold Borthrige, buried 18 February, 1557-58. There was another Renold Borthrige (probably son of the above) who married Dorothe Thornton, 18 January, 1598–99. The will of a Rowland Bordrigge, of Whittington, was proved at Richmond in 1635.

wytnes wherof the pties aforesaid to thes pñts Enterchaungeably have sett ther sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

On 16 February, 1575-76, Thomas Bland, "parson of Whittington," was buried at Whittington. He was rector in 1562 (*Bishop's Visitation*), and probably some years earlier.

Gressingham.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{36}$].

THIS Indenture made the xixth day of September in the syxte yere of the Raign of o^{r} soũaign Lorde Edwarde the syxte by the grace of God Kynge of England fraunce & Ireland defendor of the faithe and of the churche of Englande and also of Irelande in Erthe the sup̃me heade Betwen the right hon̄able Thom's Stanley Knyght Lord Mountegle Marmaduke tunstall Knyght and thomas Carus esquo^{r} com̃yssion̄es of o^{r} said soũaign lord the Kynge apon the behalff of his highnes apon the one p̃tie. And John Richardson & Edward Birkett[1] churchewardens of the pishe churche of Gryssingham w^{t}in the hundreth of Londeseale in the countie of Lanc̄ apon the other ptie witnessith that wheare the said Com̃yssion̄es have delyv̄ed at the tyme of the sealynge and delyv̄e of thes pñts to the said churchewardens towe belles one chalice of sylver thre vestements one of white damaske another of Reade damaske the thrydde of blak saye w^{t} towe albes and one cope of white buschayne belongyne to the said pishe churche Savely to be kepte to the use of o^{r} said soũaign Lorde the Kynge The said churchewardens for theym & their executors doo covenñt & gr̄unt by thes pñts to & w^{t} the said com̃yssion̄es that the same belles & other the p̄mysses shall not at any tyme hereafter be alienatyd

[1] Edward Birkett, probably one of the Birketts of Borrans in Gressingham. The will of an Edward Birkett of Gressingham was proved at Richmond in 1648. Gresingham is in the Deanery of Amounderness, and in the hundred of Lonsdale.

Imbecellyd or oy^wyse putt away from o^r said so^uaigne Lorde the Kynge butt shalbe aunswerable & furthe co̅ynge to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his maiestye or his hon^rable counsaill shall demaunde the same. In witnes wherof the p̄ties afforesaid to thes co̅uts en^rchaungeably have sett there seales the day & yere above wrytten.

[No seals.]

At the Visitation of 1562, Dn̄s Jac. Beanes appeared as curate of Gressingham.

Lonsdale North of the Sands.

THIS Division comprises the districts known as Furness and Cartmel, and in it are nine ancient parishes. The Inventories of only five of these have been discovered, viz :—

Alverston.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods, Lancashire $\frac{3}{4^6}$]

THIS Indenture made the xix day of Septembre in the syxte yere of the reign of [Edward] syxte by the grace of God of England fraunce and Ireland Kynge defendo^r of the faithe and of the churche of England and also of Ireland in erthe sup^reme heade Betwen the ryght honorable Thomas St [Stanley][1] lorde

[1] Thomas Stanley, the second Baron Monteagle, of Hornby Castle, in the parish of Melling, succeeded his father, the hero of Flodden Field (he was the fifth son of the first Earl of Derby) in 1523. He was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. His first wife was Lady Mary Brandon, daughter of the Duke of Suffolk. He died in 1560, and was buried at Melling. His will was proved at Richmond, in 1564. The father, by his will (5 April, 1523), left 100 marks for the reparation of the chancel of the Chapel of St. Margaret's at Hornby, and also proposed to found a hospital there, to consist of two priests, five bedesmen, and one schoolmaster. Lord Monteagle, Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, and Thomas Carus were amongst the commanders of the military muster of 350 men belonging to Lonsdale Hundred in 1552.

Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall Knyght[1] and Thomas Carus[2] esquio[r] Comyss [to our] soũaign lorde the Kynge apon the behalff of his highnes apon thon ptie [and] . . . . . Ric Henryson churchewardens of the pishe churche of Ulverston w[t]in the hundreth of Am[ounderne]s[3] [in] the countie of Lanc apon the other ptie Witnessith that where the said comyssio[ners] ha [ve] at the time of the sealyng and delyv̄e of theis pñts to the said churche wardens to wete . . . . . chalice of sylver thre vestements of sylke & sattayn of brigg̃e thre old amycles & ij old . . . . . worstede ij candelstykks of brasse & one cruxifyxe of coper belongyng to the said pishe churche . . . . to be kepte to the use of o[r] said soũaign lorde the Kynge The said churchewardens for theym [& their] Executors doo covenñt & gr̃unt by theis pñts to & w[t] the said Com̄yssion̄es that the same belles . . . . . the p̄myss̄ shall not at any tyme hereafter be alienatyd Imbecellyd or otherwyse putt away from o[r] said soũaign lorde the Kynge but shalbe aunswerable & furthecomyng to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his maiestie or his honorable counsaill shall demaunde the same. In witnes wherof the pties afforesaid to thes presents Ent[r]chaungeable [have] sett their Seales the day & yere above wrytten.

[No seals.]

[1] Sir Marmaduke Tunstall, Knt., of Thurland Castle, was the eldest son of Sir Brian Tunstall, described by Sir Walter Scott as the "stainless knight" of Flodden, and whose ancestors had for many generations been the owners of Thurland Castle. Sir Marmaduke was born in 1508. He took a prominent part in the suppression of the Monasteries, and his name appears to the Deed of Surrender of Furness Abbey in 1537. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir Robert Scargill. According to his *Inquis. Post. Mort.* he died in 1558.

[2] This was probably Thomas Carus, of Halton, Kirkby Lonsdale, co. Westmorland. He was one of the Justices of the King's Bench. He married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Preston, of Preston Patrick, in Westmorland. His signature was attached to a Supplementary Chantrey Survey in 2 Edward VI. (*Lancashire Chantries*, p. 254.) He was living in 1567.

[3] Amounderness is, of course, wrong; it should be Lonsdale.

Aldingham.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods, Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{5}{6}$]

THIS Indenture made the xixth day of Septembr in the syxte yere of the Raign of our sou̅aign lorde Edwarde the syxte by the grace of God King of England ffraunce and Ireland defendo^{r} of the faythe and of the chirche of England, and also of Ireland in Erthe the su̅pme heade Betwen the Right hon^{r}able Thomas Stanley Knyght lorde Mountegle, Marmaduke Tunstall Knyght and thom^{as} Carus Esquier Comyssyoners of our said sou̅aign Lorde the King apon the behalffe of his highenes apon thon ptie And John Paunell John Marshall John Kendall^{1} and Symon Page chirche wardens of the pysshe chirche of Aldyngham wthin the hundred of Lonsedall in the county of Lancaster apon the other ptie Witnessythe that wher the said comyssyoners have delyv^{r}yd at the tyme of the seallyng and delyvere of thes pñts to the said churchewardens one great bell, A chalyce of sylver A cope of olde black damaske iij copes of sylke and one of ffustyan foure vestements and iiij albes ij hande bells and two other bells nowe hangyng in the steple of the said chirche bought by the pyssheners ther syns the laste s̅vey was made belongyng ot the said pysse chirche Saveley to be kept to the use of our said sou^{r}aign Lorde the King The said chirchewardens for theym and their executors doo coveñnt and gr^{a}unt by thes pñts to and wth the said comyssyoners that the same bells and other the p̅mysses shall not at any tyme hereafter be alienated Imbecellyd or otherwyse putt away from our said sou̅aign Lorde the King but shall be aunswerable and furthecomyng to the use of his highenes at such tyme and tymes that his majestie or his hon^{r}able counsaill shall demaund the same In wytnes wherof the pties aforesaid to thes pñts enterchaungeably have sett ther sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

The rector of Aldingham in 1546 was Robert Broke. In the *Valor* (1534–35) Thomas Greynhaldy is given as *Incumbens.* Shortly after this John Robinson was the vicar. His will was proved at Richmond in 1577.

[1] The will of a John Kendall, of Aldyngham, was proved at Richmond in 1571.

Urswick.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{6}$.]

THIS Indenture made the xixth day of September in the sixte yere of the raigne of o^{r} Sou̅aigne Lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of Gode of England ffraunce and Irelaund king defendor of the faithe and of the chirche of Englande and also of Irelande in erthe the Supreme heade Betwen the right hon^{r}able Thomas Stanley knyght lorde Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall knyght and Thomas Carus esquier Cõmyssoners of our saide Sou̅aigne Lorde the Kinge apon the behalfe of his highnes apon thon ꝑtie and Iohn Marshall Robt. Garner Iohn Wilkinson Robt. Berdesey Rycharde Iohnson and Wyll̃m Harrington[1] Churche Wardens of the pysshe chirche of Urswyke wthin the hundred of Lonsedall in the countie of Lancaster apon the other ꝑtie Wytnissith that wher the said Co̅myssion^{r}s haue delyu̅ed at the tyme of Sealling and delyu̅e of this ꝑnts to the said Chirche wardins two bells one Chalice of sylver two olde Vestements of yelowe and grene Sylke one albe one coope of blacke chamlett one hand bell one alter clothe and two other bells being in the steple not mencyonid in the first Inuentorye Savelie to be kepte to the use of oure said sou̅aigne The said chirch wardens for them and their executors do coven̅nt and graunt by thes ꝑsents to and with the said Co̅myssyoners that the same bells and other the premysses shall not at ony tyme hereafter be alyenated Imbecellyd or otherwyse put away from oure said sou̅aigne lorde

[1] The Will of a William Harrington of Urswick was proved at Richmond in 1587, and a branch of this family afterwards lived at Holmbank in Urswick (*Richmond Wills*). In the *Valor* (1534–35) Thomas Herryson appears as *Incumbent* of Urswick. The vicar of Urswick at the date of the Commission was William Saurey, who was instituted 11 January, 1547. In the year following he appears as a plaintiff in the Duchy Court against Cuthbert Rigg and others *re* an assault made on Henry Bromthwate his chaplain and servant in the house where he was "tabled" at Hawkshead (*Pleadings*, vol. xxiv. s. 15, 2 Edw. VI). The next Vicar was appointed in 1554, and is stated by Baines (*Hist. of Lanc.*) to have been "Henry Woodbury," which probably should be Woodburne, which was a common surname in the district at that time.

the king but shall be Aunswerable and furthe cummyng to the vse of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his majestie or his honorable counsaill shall demaunde the same. In wytness wherof the pties aforesaid to thes pñts Enterchaungeably have put their Sealls the day and year above wrytten.

The churche wardens doo depose that the said pyssheners doo owe for two of the said bells xli.

[No Seals.]

Dalton.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods, Lancashire $\frac{3}{4}\frac{3}{6}$].

THIS Indenture made the xixth day of Septembre in the sixte yere of the Raign of oure soũaign lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of God King of England ffraunce and Ireland defendo^{r} of the faith and of the church of England and also of Irelande in Erthe the supreme heade Betwen the Right hon^{o}able Thomas Stanley Knyght lorde Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall Knyght and Thomas Carus esquier Com̃yssyon^{o}s of our saide Soũaign lorde the Kyng apon the behalff of his highnes apon thon ptie and Rycherd Hunter Richarde Ruskyn Willm Dawson and Thomas ^{o}sowe churche wardens of the pysshe churche of Dalton in ffurnes wthin the hundred of Lonsedall in the countie of Lancastre apon the other ptie Wytnesseth that wher the said Com̃yssyoners have delyũyd at the tyme of the seallyng and dclyv̈e of thes pñts to the said chirch wardens two chalyces one of Sylver another of Tynne one hole suyte of vestements of rede worsted, a grene cope of say a vestement of white chamlet wth an albe ij vestements of russet saie an olde vestment of rede say a vestemente of rede worstede two corporaces with their cases thre alter clothes two fronte clothes for the alter foure towells two hande bells and four tynn cruitts two lattyn candestycks one crosse of brasse thre bells in the steple iij sackering bells belonging to the said pisshe churche Savely to be kepte to the

use of oure sayd soũaign lord the King. The said churchwardens for theym and their executors do coveñt and gr^unt by thes pñts to and withe the said comysson^rs that the same two chalyces and all other the p̃mysses shall not at ony tyme hereafter be alyenatyd Imbecylled or otherwyse putt away frome our said soũaign lorde the King but shall be aunswerable and furthecum̃yng to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his majestie or his hon^rable counsaill shall demaunde the same. In wytnes wherof the pties aforesaid to thes pñts enterchaungeably have sett their sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

The churchewardens doo depose that the said pysshe do owe for one of the said bells xiij^li vj^s viij^d

An inventory of the goods of Roger Pele, "parson of Dalton," was taken in 1541 [*Richmond Wills*, Surtees Society]. The name of his successor is unknown, but Rowland^s Wright was vicar in 1551, his first fruits having been paid on 26 November, 5 Edw. VI.

Kirkby Ireleth.

[Exchequer Q. R. Church Goods Lancashire $\frac{2}{46}$.]

THIS Indenture made the xix day of Septembre in the sixte yere of the Raign of oure Soũaign lorde Edwarde the sixte by the grace of god king of Englande ffraunce and Irelande defendo^r of the faith and of the Chirche of England and also of Ireland in erthe the Sup̃me heade Betwen the Righte hon^rable Thomas Stanley knight lord Mountegle Marmaduke Tunstall knight and Thomas Carus esquier Com̃yssyon^rs of oure said Soũaign lord the kyng apon the behalff of his highnes apon thone ptie And Mathew Ascue[1] Iohn Tomkynson Iames ascue

[1] Matthew Ascough in 1 Edw. VI. held an acre of land in the parish, which was part of the endowment of a chantry in the church (*Lanc. Chant.*, 229-232). A Robert Ascogh was vicar from 1497 to 1506, and in the early part of the next century a Thomas Askewe was vicar. Askewe or Ascogh was at this time a common name in the parish.

& Geffrey foxe churche wardens of the pisshe churche of Kyrbie Irelethe within the hundred of Lonsedall in the countie of lancastre apon the other ptye wytnessith that wher the said Comyssyon^{rs} haue delyverid at the tyme of the Sealling and delyverie of thes p̃nts to the said churche wardens foure chalyces of sylver fyue belles thre hande bells thre copes of Say and worstide ix vestements viij albes vj alt^{rs} clothes foure Candelstycks of brasse one Surples two pixes of brasse iiij cruetts of Tynn belonging to the said pish church & chapells Savelie to be kepte to the use of o^{r} said Sou̅aign lord the King. The said churche wardens for theime and their executours do coven^{nt} and gr^{nt} by thes p̃nts to and withe the said Comyssyon^{rs} that the same Chalic^{e} and all other the p̃mysses shall not at ony tyme hereafter be alyenatid Imbecellid or otherwyse putt away frome oure said sou̅aign lorde the king but shall be aunswerable and forthe comyng to the use of his highnes at suche tyme and tymes as his maiestie or his hon^{rs}abel Counsell shall demaunde the same. In witnes wherof the pties aforesaid to thes p̃nts Enterch^{ng}eably have sett their Sealls the day and yere above wrytten.

[No seals.]

Christophe Bolton was vicar of Kirkby from 1533 to his death in August, 1579. In a case brought before the Duchy Court a Commission dated 23 February, 24 Hen. VIII. [1533], was directed to Thomas, Lord Prior of Conyshed, and others, one of whom was "Sir Christopher Bolton, priest" (*Pleadings*, vol. xxii. F. 2).

ERRATUM.

Page 8 line 11 from the bottom, "Augor" *read* "Anyan."

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An Exhortation

FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAINTAIN

PREACHERS IN LANCASHIRE

(*Circa* 1641).

BY

GEORGE WALKER, B.D.,

RECTOR OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST'S, WATLING STREET, LONDON.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

CHARLES W. SUTTON,

HON. SECRETARY OF THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

1901.

PRINTED BY CHARLES E. SIMMS,
SALFORD.

INTRODUCTION.

GEORGE WALKER, the writer of the following "Exhortation," was born at Hawkshead, in Furness, Lancashire. The date is usually stated to be about 1581. Mr. H. Swainson Cowper (*Hawkshead*, p. 412) found the following entry in the Register under the year 1582, "Octob. viith., George Walker fil: Edw.," which in all probability refers to our author. He was born of "religious parents," according to Fuller, and was educated at Hawkshead Grammar School, founded by Archbishop Sandys. Walker says he was himself "one of the meanest" of Sandys's kindred. Another of his "near kindred" was John Walker, D.D., Archdeacon of Essex, and residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, who in his youth, along with Sandys, "out of their detestation and hatred which they bare to Popish superstition and idolatry, did like Gideon secretly cut, mangle, and deface the images in the Church of Hawkshead, the place of their nativity and mine" (p. 22, *post*). It is satisfactory to know that for this act of misguided bigotry John Walker was "forced to flee out of his country," though when he came

"secretly" to Cambridge he became "a man of note for his great learning," and afterwards, in 1581, engaged in a disputation with Edward Campion. We have it on the authority of Fuller that George Walker "being visited, when a child, with the small-pox, and the standers-by expecting his dissolution, he started up out of a trance with this ejaculation, 'Lord, take me not away till I have showed forth Thy praises!' which made his parents devote him to the ministry after his recovery." He went to St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1608, and M.A. in 1611. His tutor at Cambridge was Christopher Foster, who held the rectory of St. John Evangelist, Watling Street, London, and whose attachment to Walker is shown in the fact that he resigned that living in favour of his pupil, who was inducted on 29th April, 1614, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. There Walker "continued the painful preacher well nigh forty years, refusing higher preferment often proffered him." (Fuller.) In 1614 he accused Anthony Wotton of Socinian heresy and blasphemy, on account of his views on justification, but the accused was vindicated after the charge had been investigated at two conferences between eight learned divines, namely, Stock, Downham, Westfield and Gouge on the part of Walker, and Balmeford, Randall, Hicks and Gataker on the other part. Soon after, he obtained some repute as a logician, Hebraist and divine, ever ready to

engage in disputes with "heretics and papists." On 2nd March, 1618-19, Nicholas Felton, Bishop of Ely, made him his chaplain, and on 10th July, 1621, he was incorporated B.D. of the University of Oxford. On 31st May, 1623, he had a controversy with Sylvester Norris, alias Smith, on the authority of the Church, an account of which he published in the following year under the title of—

> *The Summe of a Disputation, betweene Mr. Walker, Pastor of St. John Evangelists in Watling-Street, London; and a Popish Priest, calling himself Mr. Smith, but indeed Norrice, assisted by other Priests and Papists. Held in the presence of some worthy knights [Sir William Harrington, Sir Edward Harwood, &c.]; with other Gentlemen of both Religions. Printed* 1624, *small* 4^to^ 48 *pages.*

About this time he joined with Dr. Daniel Featley in a discussion with Father John Fisher (or Percy), and published the following :

> *Fisher's folly unfolded: or the vaunting Jesuites vanity discovered in a challenge of his . . . Undertaken and answered by G. W. (London)* 1624 4°

On 11th March, 1633-4, he undertook to contribute twenty shillings yearly for five years towards the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral (*Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1633-4, p. 498).

Walker's steadfast puritanism was naturally displeasing to Archbishop Laud, who, in his report to Charles I., in

1635, spoke of the rector of St. John's as one "who had all his time been but a disorderly and peevish man, and now of late hath very frowardly preached against the Lord Bishop of Ely [White], his book concerning the Lord's Day, set out by authority; but upon a canonical admonition given him to desist he hath recollected himself, and I hope will be advised." (Laud's *Troubles and Tryall*, 1695, p. 535).

He held extreme and peculiar views of the sanctity of the Sabbath, believing that "all mankind, even the most barbarous, are bound to the duty of keeping an holy Sabbath weekly, though they do not know that which binds them to it and leads them to the performance thereof." He founded this doctrine on the assumption of a primæval law, and the maxim that all are bound to obey existing law. These views he set forth in—

> *The Doctrine of the Sabbath. Wherein the first institution of the Weekly Sabbath, with the time thereof, the nature of the Law binding men to keep it, . . . are laid open and proved out of the Holy Scriptures. . . . Delivered in divers Sermons by G. W. . . . Amsterdam*, 1638, 4^to^ *pp.* 167.

A second edition of this tract, with the title of "The Doctrine of the Holy Weekly Sabbath," came out in 1641. His main contention was refuted by H. Witsius in his *De Œconomia Fœderum*, etc., 1694. (See Cox's *Literature of the Sabbath Question*, 1865.)

In the *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, 1638-9 (page 98), under date Nov. 11th, 1638, the following order of the King in Council appears :—

"Upon information against George Walker, clerk, wherein he was charged to have delivered in a sermon preached the 4th October last, things tending to faction and disobedience to authority, and upon hearing Walker's answer, and perusal of such passages in the said sermon as were found in writing under his own hand, it was ordered that Walker should be committed close prisoner to a messenger's custody, and that the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General should cause such proceeding to be had against Walker as they should find cause. And whereas the clerk of the Council had, by warrant from the Board, seized other writings containing notes of sermons preached at other times by this Walker, it was ordered that the perusal of them should be recommended to the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Mumford, and Dr. King. Lastly, his Majesty signified that Archbishop Laud should cause Walker to be suspended from his ministerial function, and should nominate some other person to discharge the cure, with allowance out of the profits of the parsonage."

Underwritten.

"Archbishop Laud to Sir John Lambe. You are to take order for the suspension of George Walker, clerk, *tam ab officio quam beneficio*, and appoint some able per-

son to discharge this cure, and proportion him such allowance as you shall think fitting. November 19th, 1638."

On 29th January, 1638-9, he was brought before Laud in the Star Chamber, when he was told that "he should never come into a pulpit to preach any more." He was imprisoned for two years. Several petitions for his release were presented by Walker and his wife (*Calendar State Papers*, 1638-9, pp. 231, 431, 533; 1639, p. 31). When in the Gatehouse, he grew "very sickly and full of continual distempers," through his confinement to this "cold, unwholesome prison." He denied the slanderous reports that he had "in a sermon dishonoured his Majesty and the Queen by resembling them to some persons infamous in the Scriptures for wickedness," or that he had preached against the Ship money. His brother afterwards petitioned that he might be removed where he might have better air. This was granted, and Walker was confined in his brother's house at Chiswick, the brother being answerable for his delinquencies under a bond of £1,000. He was set at liberty in 1641 by the Parliament. His case was introduced into the House of Commons on 20th May, 1641, by Mr. Bagshaw, and it was resolved that his imprisonment and the payment of £20 to the messenger were against law and the liberty of the subject, as were the other proceedings. It was further resolved that he ought to be restored to his

parsonage and its profits, and should have reparation for damages. At the trial of Laud in 1643, the imprisonment of Walker was made one of the charges against the Archbishop (*Laud's Troubles, etc.*, p. 237).

That his confinement had not taken away his vigour is evident from the list of his publications in 1641 :

> *God made Visible in his Workes, or a Treatise of the External Workes of God. First, in Generall, out of the words of the Psalmist, Psal.* 135-6. *Secondly, in particular of the Creation, out of the words of Moses, Genesis, chap.* 1 *and* 2. *Thirdly, of God's actuall Providence. London, Printed by G. W. for John Bartlet, etc.*, 1641, 4^to^ *pp.* 16 *and* 295.
>
> *A Disputation between Master Walker and a Jesuite in the House of one Thomas Bates in Bishop's Court in the Old Bailey concerning the Ecclesiastical Function. London*, 1641.
>
> *The Key of Saving Knowledge . . . or a Dialogue wherein the Chiefe Principles of Christian Religion are unfolded, etc. London*, 1641. 8°
>
> *Socinianisme in the Fundamentall point of Justification discovered, and confuted. Or, an Answer to a written Pamphlet maintaining that faith is in a proper sense without a trope imputed to Beleevers in justification. Wherein the Socinian fallacies are discovered and confuted, etc. London, Printed by R. O. for John Bartlet, etc.*, 1641, sm. 8° *pp.* 14 *and* 355, and flyleaf (with Imprimatur).

The last named work was mainly directed against John Goodwin, but it also revived the old imputations against Anthony Wotton, who had long been dead. Wotton's son, Samuel, then issued a vindication, with a preface by Thomas Gataker, in *Mr. Anthony Wotton's Defence against Mr. George Walker's Charge, accusing him of Socinian Heresie and Blasphemie.* . . . Cambridge, 1641, 12^mo^; and Walker replied in the following year in

> *A True Relation of the Cheife Passages betweene Mr. Anthony Wotton and Mr. George Walker in* . . . 1611 . . . *till* 1615. *Written by George Walker* . . . *for the Vindicating of himselfe from some imputations laid on him by Mr. T. Gataker in his Defence of Mr. Wotton. London*, 1642, 4^to^

The various doctrinal points raised by Walker were dealt with by John Goodwin in pt. ii. chap. 4 of his *Treatise of Justification*, 1642. Goodwin's biographer devotes several pages to this matter (see T. Jackson's *Life of Goodwin*, 1822, pp. 32, 34-40).

Walker found a champion, though not a powerful one, in Henry Roborough, who published *Justification Cleared*, etc., 1643.

Walker was a member of the Westminster Assembly of Divines from 1643 onwards, and a man of his ability and ardent temperament could not help being one of influence. His name often appears in the records of the Assembly. Neal (*History of the Puritans*, 1754, vol. ii. p. 416) speaks of his "munificent and generous behaviour"

in the Assembly, but gives no particulars. On 29th Jan., 1644–5, he preached before the House of Commons, who thanked him for the sermon. When printed, it contained an "Epistle" giving some particulars of his imprisonment. Its long title may be thus shortened :—

> *A Sermon Preached before the Honourable House of Commons, at their late Solemne Monethly Fast, Januarie 29th*, 1644. . . . . *London, Printed by T. B. for Nathaniel Webb, etc.*, 1645, 4^to^ *pp.* 6 *&* 44.

A little later in the year he was placed on the Assembly's Committee for Ordination, 18th September, 1644 (ratified by both houses 2nd October), and on 26th September, he was appointed by Parliament as a "Trier" of Elders for the First London Classis, to which his church had been assigned.

To the same date belongs the following :—

> *A Brotherly and Friendly Censure of the Errour of a dear Friend and Brother in Christian Affection, in an Answer to his Four Questions, lately sent abroad in print, etc. London*, 1645, 4^to^.

This refers to William Prynne's book, *Foure Serious Questions of Grand Importance Concerning Excommunication, and Suspention from the Sacrament.*

The date of the rare tract now reprinted is not stated, but probably it is 1641. It incidently reflects the feelings of hatred of popery entertained by the puritans of his day. A passage in which he extols the virtues of his fellow Lancastrians, contrasting them with the "wild

Irish," is characteristic and amusing in its complaisance. Walker's proposal was the establishment of lecturers, as authorised by Parliament, not regular incumbents, but men who were to preach in the pulpits of incumbents who could not preach. The institution is fully explained by Dr. W. A. Shaw, in his *History of the English Church During the Civil Wars, &c.*, 1900, vol. i. pp. 182-4. One might be forgiven for thinking there is some exaggeration in his description of the spiritual destitution of the county; yet Adam Martindale supplies interesting evidence in support of Walker's statement, in the following passage in his *Life* (page 48), "a Minister of Lancashire of my familiar acquaintance, earnestly represented to me the great want of ministers to supply the vast numbers of vacant places, and importuned me to turne my studies all that way, to fit myselfe in some measure for the Ministrie."

Walker was undoubtedly sincere in his appeal to Lancashire men who had settled and prospered in London. It was not an ineffectual appeal, for Fuller records that Walker "by his example and persuasion advanced about a thousand pounds towards the maintenance of preaching ministers in this his native Country." He gave twenty pounds a year to the minister of Hawkshead, and he enriched the living by the gift of the parsonage, built on what was afterwards called "Walker Ground," and of a glebe of twelve acres.

He was a benefactor, also, to Sion College Library, founded in 1629, in London Wall. The Rev. W. H. Milman, librarian of Sion College, has kindly furnished the following extract from the Register of Benefactors, under the year 1629: "Rev. George Walker, B.D., Rector of St. John Evangelist, Watling Street, gave and procured to be given by his Parishioners and other Citizens of London, £110;" and then follows a list of the books purchased with this gift. The first two books are editions of the Talmud, one in 12 vols. and the other in 6 vols.

His death took place in 1651, and his remains were interred in his Church in Watling Street, which was destroyed in the fire of 1666.

(Besides the works cited above, the following may be referred to: Wood's *Fasti*, edited by Bliss, vol. i. p. 397; Newcourt's *Repertorium*, vol. i. p. 375; Ward's *Gresham Professors*, p. 40; Dodd's *Church History*, 1739, pp. 394, 402; *Commons' Journals*, vols. ii. iii. and iv.; *Lords' Journals*, vols. iv. vi. and vii.; Gastrell's *Not. Cest.*, edited by Raines, vol. ii. p. 519; Mitchell and Struthers' *Minutes of Westm. Assembly*, 1874; Mitchell's *Westm. Assembly*, 1883.)

An Exhortation to his Dearely beloued Countrimen, all the Natiues of the Countie of *Lancaster*, inhabiting in and about the Citie of *London;* tending to perswade and stirre them vp to a yearely contribution, for the erecting of Lectures, and maintaining of some godly and painfull preachers in such places of that Countrie as haue most neede, by reason of ignorance and superstition there abounding: composed by *George Walker*, Pastor of St. *John* the *Evangelists* in *Watling Street* in *London.*

MY deare and louing Countrimen, whom God by his gracious prouidence hath together with my selfe, transplanted out of our natiue Country the Countie of *Lancaster* (which, as it is at this day, so hath much more in the dayes of our youth and within our memorie, beene as a rough, vntilled barren desert, ouer-runne with ignorance, superstition and poperie), and hath planted vs by the waters of comfort in a wealthy and fruitfull place, where all blessings needfull for soule and body are extended vnto vs as a flowing streame: you are not ignorant of that saying of our Sauiour, That *to whom much is giuen, of them much shall be required:* yea I doubt not but ye haue all learned this lesson, that as God after great deliuerance from great euills, dangers and miseries requires much thankfulnesse to himselfe at the hands of the deliuered: so also much compassion towards their brethren, who still remaine in the same miseries and dangers, and a readinesse to helpe and succour them vpon euery occasion and opportunity which shall bee offered. This our Sauiour teacheth vs by his example and continuall practise, in that he is *touched with our infirmities, and by the things which hee suffered being tempted, is become a mercifull high Preist, able*

Isai. 66, 12. Luke 12, 48.

Heb. 4, 15, & 2, 18.

and readie to succour them that are tempted: And this hee enjoynes vs all to put in practise, in that charge which he gaue to his Apostle: *when thou art conuerted strengthen thy brethren.* Now my brethren *if ye know these things, happy* and blessed shall you be *if ye* also *doe them,* as our Sauiour affirmeth in the Gospell. And that you may by so doing obteine more easily this happinesse and blessednesse: lo here I will shew you a short cut and a ready way, euen one only worke of piety and charity which I will commend vnto you, in which worke alone (if you shall wisely and conscionably begin it, and therein carefully, cheerfully and constantly proceed and continue to the end according to that ability which God hath giuen to you) ye shall at once performe all these workes and duties of Christianitie; that is, you shall render and returne vnto God increase and fruit according to the talents which he hath committed to your trust, and the seed and cost of planting and tilling which he hath on you bestowed; you shall offer vp to his majestie a most acceptable sacrifice of thankfulnesse for his deliuerance of your soules from dangers of ignorance, superstition, and prophanesse which ouer-spread the place of your natiuitie, and withall you shall shew all Christian compassion, and exercise brotherly charity and commiseration towards your brethren and Country, and by God's grace and blessing on your indeauours, become powerfull instruments and effectuall meanes of sauing many soules; by turning them from darknesse to light, and from the power of Satan vnto God: that they may become fellow Saints with your selues, and coheires and partakers of the inheritance of glory in light.

Luke 22, 32.
John 13, 17.
Acts, 28. 18.
Colloss., 1. 12.

This worke (to describe and set it forth plaineley in that nature as it is here commended to you) is no more but a free, voluntary, cheerfull and charitable contribution of such yearly summes of money, as euery one of you, by means of that wealth and ability which God hath bestowed vpon him, may very well without impouerishing, pinching, or any way ouercharging of himselfe, or impairing of his estate, bestow for the maintaining of godly, painefull and profitable preachers of Gods word in

those parts and parishes of our natiue Country of *Lancashire*, in which there is found to be greatest need, and most grieuous want and scarsity of preaching, and maintenance for preachers; that by their continuall labors, zealous preaching and conscionable paines, ignorance and superstition may be rooted out, true religion planted, Gods true worship set vp and established, and that by the conuerting of many soules, and instructing and confirming the weake, Gods true Church may there increase and flourish, and so that Country which is now in many places like a barren wildernesse, may become a fruitfull garden and pleasant vineyard of the Lord of hosts, well watered with plentifull showers of Gods heauenly and spirituall graces distilling from heauen, and with fountaines, springs and flowing streames of earthly and temporall blessings, which follow and accompanie the publike enterteinment of the Gospell, and the aduancement of Christ's true Church in euery land.[1]

This worke (if wee should seeke no further but looke vpon it, and take a view of it in itselfe, as it is here in plaine words propounded to vs) hath in it motiues sufficient of all sorts to draw vs, and moue vs to put it in present practise.

First, whereas in many other workes of bountie and liberalitie, grace and nature are found contrary, and while the one perswades vs to doe them, the other disswades vs from them; as for example, in the purchasing of great houses, lands and reuenues for

[1] The ecclesiastical and religious history of Lancashire from the reformation to the time of this tract has been illustrated in several previous volumes issued by the Chetham Society. The following may be specially named: *Lancashire Chantries* (1545–1555), edited by Canon Raines (vols. lix. lx.). *Inventories of Church Goods* (1552), edited by J. E. Bailey (vols. cvii. cxii.). *Description of the State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the County of Lancaster* (1590), and *Visitation of the Diocese of Chester* (1590), both edited by Raines (vol. xcvi.). Canon Raines's *Notes* to Nicholas Assheton's *Journal* for 1617–18 (vol. xiv.). Raines's *Notes* to Gastrell's *Notitia Cestriensis* (vols. viii. xix. xxi. xxii.). T. G. Law's *Introduction* to Vaux's *Catechisme* (New Series, vol. vi.). Raines's *Vicars of Rochdale*, vol. i. (New Series, vol. 1). Raines's *Wardens of Manchester*, vol. i. (New Series, vol. 5). Raines's *Fellows of Manchester*, vol. i. (New Series. vol. 21). Bridgeman's *Wigan Church*, vols. i. and ii. (New Series, vols. 15, 16).

our children, while naturall affection doth incite vs to disburse great summes, and to imploy all our wealth and estate; Grace on the contrary forbids vs to spend all on our children and fleshly kinred, which perhaps may proue wicked prodigalls, and abuse our riches to sinne and mischiefe, and tells vs that we ought rather to honour God with our wealth, by spending a great part thereof in workes of piety and charity vpon the poore members of Christ: And while Grace drawes vs to this, naturall affection doth draw and pull vs from it, vnto the other. Now in this worke here commended to you there is no such opposition betweene grace and nature, nor any such cause of distraction, but both together doe draw, pull and allure vs with ioynt forces; Grace tells vs that this being a worke of piety tending to Gods glory by the sauing of many soules, the increase of his Church, and aduancement of true religion and his holy worshippe, no good Christian can refuse to put his hand vnto it; but euery one ought to be, and will be forward in it. And because this worke is also a worke of charitie not towards strangers, but towards our Countrimen and kinred according to the flesh, euen towards our owne brethren, and tends to this as one maine end to make our natiue Country blessed with all blessings heauenly and earthly; therefore naturall affection doth strongly and vehemently pull vs and perswade vs vnto it, and as we all naturally loue our Country and kinred; so we cannot but by the instinct of nature be forward in this worke.

Secondly, this contribution is not like those antique taxes, which heathen Emperours, tyrants rather, vsed by their constraining commandements, and with strong hand to wrest from their ouer-awed & impotent vassals; nor like the rigid pennance and grieuous penalties which popish Priests and confessors doe often times inflict on their penitents as a satisfaction for their sinnes; which either are aboue the strength of their bodies, and tend to the endangering of their health and life, or surpasse their abilities and estates, and doe farre ouer-charge and much impouerish them; but this is onely of so much as the spirit of God

shall inwardly moue and perswade euery man to giue freely and cheerfully with all alacritie, and which God hath inabled him to giue without impouerishing of himselfe, or weakening and impairing of his estate, and which may well be spared from other vaine expenses and needlesse superfluities: so that here is no coulour of exception against this contribution, no least cause for any to complaine, grudge or murmure against it, or to count it a burden: here is nothing required of any but what he is able and willing to doe, and that without any wrong, losse or damage to himselfe at all.

Thirdly, this worke is not one of those almes-deeds and workes of charity which are done in secret, which few see but God; this is a publike worke like a candle vpon a candlesticke which giues light to all the house, besides the profit and comfort which it may bring to many and seuerall particular soules, and the gracious acceptation and bountifull reward which it may find with God; it shall vndoubtedly also bring great glory to Gods name, and be a means of many thankes giuen by many vnto God in his publicke Church and congregation. And as the multitude of them who receiue the benefit of this contribution, shall haue iust cause to laud and praise God continually: so many others, euen all they who see it a farre of and heare the fame and report of it, shall be prouoked and stirred vp by your example; and hereby you shall cause your lights to shine before men, *that they seeing your good workes, may glorifie your father which is in heauen*, as our Sauiour in the Gospell exhorteth. And whereas in other cases a worke of piety tending to the publike good cannot be done without great cost and charge, and requires a great summe; here in this contribution euery particular man may for a small oblation offered vp with a free heart obtaine the honour, and gaine the glory of a publicke worke, and become an example and patterne of piety to many others, and so bring great glory to God, and much benefit to the Church of Christ, with small charge to himselfe by reason of many hearts and hands conspiring together in this one worke.

Fourthly, in many other workes of piety and charitie, there are many doubts and discouragements often times; as for example, when a man must lay out a great summe, either vpon a great hazard and aduenture, being vncertaine whether it shall take good effect, and yeeld any fruit at all to himselfe or those to whom he doth intend it; as we see in many hospitalls and Colleges much subject to abuse; the cost bestowed vpon which is like *bread cast vpon the waters*, onely in hope of *finding it after many dayes* as wise *Solomon* speakes, *Eccles.* II. I. Or when much is giuen away by men at their death in their last will to pious vses, of which they themselues being dead, can reape no benefit at all from the prayers of the poore who enjoy it, as blind Papists would perswade the world; nor any comfort from the sight of the good fruit which it yeelds to posterity. But here in this contribution there is no such cause of doubting, nor any such scruple to dishearten any man: here is no great summe to bee aduentured or put forth vpon vncertainties; but a small yearly beneuolence to be paid quarterly, & continued so long only as it shall manifestly appear, to be well imployed to good purpose & for present profit, which payment also euery man shall haue in his power for his owne part to cease breake off and discontinue, if he doth see no manifest benefit thence presently arising according to his desire; but if it doth take good effect, it shall much aduance Gods glory before men, bring comfort, light and sauing health to many soules, and procure to the contributors many hearty prayers of their Countrymen, who shall by this meanes be conuerted and comforted; which prayers vndoubtedly God will heare and accept, and at their request turne many blessings into their bosomes here in this life, where onely the prayers and thanksgiuing of Gods people haue power to helpe and profit those for whom they are made and offered vp in the name and mediation of Christ.

Fifthly, whosoeuer hath a desire to put forth his talent of wordly wealth whatsoeuer it is more or lesse to the best aduantage, and so to imploy it that it may bring in double and trible

gaine, surely he cannot finde a better way then this pious worke which is here commended vnto you. For the first and immediate end of this contribution is the setting vp and maintaining of godly, painfull and profitable preachers of Gods word in those parts of our natiue Country where the word of God is most rare and precious, and there is greatest neede and scarsitie of preaching. Wee doe not meane to feede idle droanes, who will labour but little, and looke for large allowance; nor such as will labour and take paines but to small profit, for want of the art of prophecying, and method of profitable preaching; nor men of scandalous and vngodly life, who will doe more hurt by their example, then good by their doctrine: But godly, painefull and profitable preachers, who will preach and teach, and labour out of conscience to God, with an hungring and thirsting desire, not to get wealth and maintenance, but to saue many soules, and to increase the Church of Christ, who also for a small stipend will take much pains, and will teach as well by good example, as by doctrine. Now where such preachers are set vp and maintained, there will follow plentifull preaching and hearing of the word of God, the word heard will beget faith, and bring many to beleeve in God and in Christ, faith will bring forth the true worship of God, and holy inuocation or calling vpon his name; and true, deuout and faithfull calling vpon the name of the Lord is the sure way to saluation, as may easily be gathered from the words of the holy Apostle, *Rom.* 10, 13, 14, 15. But especially when such preachers are sent into barren places, and among a people ouer-runne with ignorance, superstition and profanesse for want of instruction, as in our natiue Country; they doe more preuaile with their godly labours, and bring more plentifull fruit, and increase to Gods Church in one yeare, and work more strang effects by turning many soules from darknesse to light, from profanesse to piety, from ignorance and superstition to the sauing knowledge and true worship of God, and from the slauery and power of Satan, vnto the glorious liberty of Gods children, as experience in some parts of our Country hath of late

proued ; then many others as worthy and well quallified as they, or they themselues are able to doe in these parts where the light of the Gospell hath shined from the dayes of our fore-fathers. For as it is with vntilled ground, ouer-growne with briers, weeds and thornes ; the first yeares plowing, sowing and manuring of it, doth worke a greater and more visible change from barrennesse to fruitfulnesse; then all plowing and manuring can doe in ground well tilled before, because that onely continueth and increaseth the old, doth not beget new fruitfulnesse : so it is with a people when the word is sent first among them ; If it doth preuaile with them at all, and if they doe not vtterly reject, but cheerfully receiue it, they are more visibly changed from profanesse and superstition, to piety and profession of true religion in the first yeare, then in a long time and many yeares after, so that both the preachers which labor among them, and the godly contributors who set them vp and maintaine them, may behold with joy and gladnesse of heart aboundance of present fruit and increase arising from small cost and labour, which is a strong motiue and encouragement to all Christians thus to imploy their talents which God hath committed to them, and to shew and exercise their charity and piety in this kind. To all these spirituall motiues and incouragements arising from spirituall increase, profit and benefit, we may adde the multitude and aboundance of temporall blessings and benefits which the Gospell brings with it to the Country and people, among whom it is generally and with publike consent receiued and imbraced ; For experience hath taught the world in all ages, that as the heate and light of the Sunne accompanied with watering showers of raine and dew, doe make the earth fruitfull in corne, wine, oyle, and all other fruites which are required either for the profit and benefit, or for the pleasure and delight of man : so the light of the Gospell working the heate of true zeale in the hearts of a people, and drawing from them the teares of true repentance, and causing many such showers of heauenly moysture to distill from their eyes ; neuer hath failed, but in all ages hath brought

all store euen of earthly blessings with it, and made Gods Saints and people honourable, renowned, and of high esteeme, for their worldly greatnesse, wealth and prosperity in the eyes of the heathen nations among whom they haue liued. This was that which made religious and vpright *Noah* not onely the heire of the righteousnesse which is by faith, but also brought temporall deliuerance and bodily safety to him and his family, in the vniuersall deluge and destruction of the old world, and made him and his sonnes the repairers of mankind, and the builders of the new world which followed, as the Apostle hath obserued *Heb.* 11. 7. This made *Melchisidek* the Priest and sacrificer of the high God, to liue and reigne a King of peace in all plenty and prosperity in the midst of the wicked *Canaanites*, while all the bordering Kings and neighbors were ouer-runne with the calamities of warre, and oppressed with the heauy yoke and bondage vnder *Chedarlaomer*, and other forraigne tyrants as we may reade *Gen.* 14. This made *Abraham*, the father of the faithfull, and *Isaac* his son the heire of promise, so to prosper and flourish in all prosperity, wealth and riches, that the heathen nations among whom they sojourned as strangers, did esteeme and stile them Princes of God ; and potent Kings sought unto them to enter into a league and oath of amity with them, as appears *Gen.* 13. 2, 6. & 21, 22, & 23, 6. & 26, 28. This made *Iacob* who fled ouer *Iordan* to his uncle *Laban* with a staffe in his hand, so to grow, increase and prosper, that he returned with oxen, asses, flocks, man-seruants and women-seruants, wiues and children, which made vp two troupes or bands as he himselfe confesseth to the glory of God that gaue them : *Gen.* 32. 5. 10. This made *Ioseph* to prosper even in all worldly affaires, and all things whereunto he put his hand, *Gen.* 39. 2. 3. 23. This brought all blessings of victory ouer enemies abroad, and of peace and plenty at home, with all honour, fame and renowne, to *David*, *Hezechiah*, *Iosiah* and other religious Kings of *Israell* and *Iudah ;* who receiued and beleeued the word of God, and obeyed it with all their hearts. And that large promise which God made to

Ioshua the first Iudge and ruler ouer *Israell* after *Moses*, viz. that if he would religiously obey his word and law, not turning from it to the right hand or the left; he should certainly prosper whithersoeuer he did go; & in all things haue good successe: *Iosh.* 1. 7, 8 that same he actually performed, verified and made good not onely to him, and to all the people of *Israell* in his dayes: but also to all the godly and religious Iudges which succeeded him, and to the whole nation of the children of *Israell* vnder their gouernment, as appeares *Iudg.* 2. 18. And least any should thinke that these examples recorded in Scripture were extraordinary and miraculous; we haue also experience of the like in all ages, and euen in this age, and in this land wherein we liue. For notwithstanding all the Popes curses and thunderbolts, and all the open assaults which he hath made, and the secret conspiracy which he hath put in practise against this land, incensing and stirring vp all his instruments of violence and cruelty against it, yet both in the dayes of King *Edward* and of Queene *Elizabeth* of blessed memorie who reformed religion, and maintained the true preaching of the Gospell by publike authority, this Land and Church hath prospered and flourished, and in all worldly peace, plenty and prosperity excelled all other nations and Churches of the world. So that we may all vpon good experience with one mouth confesse, that true religion and the holy Gospell of Christ, which we haue receiued and lodged in this land vnder the reigne of our later Kings haue proued most profitable guests vnto vs; they haue ouer and aboue the aboundance of heauenly knowledge, and sauing graces which belong to eternall saluation, out of their more then Kingly bounty royally paid vs with all safety, security, peace, prosperity and plenty of all worldly blessings: yea we haue plaine promises and testimonies in the sacred Scriptures, that thus it shall be to all people of all nations, who receiue and embrace the Gospell in syncerity and truth, and professe true religion without hypocrisie. Our Sauiour in the Gospell promiseth, that if any *seeke first the kingdome of God and the righteousnesse thereof, they shall haue all*

other worldly blessings (which the Gentiles so carefully seeke), ouer and aboue added vnto them: Matth., 6. 33. And in another place hee promiseth to such as renounce and forsake the things of this world for his sake and for loue to the Gospell, that they shall *receiue (besides life euerlasting in the world to come) an hundreth fold more* euen of these earthly blessings here in this life: *Mark*, 10. 30. To which purpose we haue a most cleare testimonie of the holy Apostle Saint *Paul*, 1 *Tim.*, 4. 8., where he saith, that *godliness is profitable vnto all things hauing promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.* Vpon these sure and infallible grounds both of holy Scripture and common experience, I dare be bold to assure you (my deare Countri-men) that if you heartily and vnfeinedly desire to see your natiue Country and kindred flourish in all worldly wealth and prosperitie, you cannot for the obteining of your desire in all the world find a more ready way, then this worke of piety which I here commend vnto you, which as it tends first to plant the Gospell and true religion, so it will draw on all other blessings by meanes of them.

Besides these motiues which arise from the consideration of the worke itselfe, our natiue Countrie also, and the nature and disposition of the people for whose vse and benefit this worke is intended, doe moreouer afford and offer vnto vs many strong incouragements. For wee are not to deale with a stubborne, bruitish ill natured people like the wild Irish, who naturally abhorre all ciuility, and are so deuoted to their owne old fashions, that things which in themselues are most reasonable, decent and orderly, they doe vtterly detest if they appeare to swerue from the corrupt and abominable customes of their Country, and the traditions of their fathers: The people of our natiue Country are generally of another constitution, and of a contrarie but farre better naturall disposition; although they are most constant in their resolutions, while they conceiue and imagine them to be just, good and godly, and doe follow that course of religion and life, which they haue embraced for the best with strong affection

and zeale ; yet naturally they are so ingenious, and so reasonable and tractable, that when good reason is shewed to them for the contrary, they are ready as to conceiue and vnderstand it, so to yeeld vnto it generally and for the most part : (onely some desperate reprobates, and refractarie rebells excepted, whom God for their wilfull reiecting of the truth, hath giuen ouer to bee blinded and bewitched by the delusion and inchantments of Popish Priests and Iesuites, and to be possessed by their diabolicall spirit.) And (if we may giue credit to the learned historiographers who haue narrowly searched, and taken a diligent survey of all the shires of this Kingdome, and obserued and noted in their publike records and writings the manners of the people) as the inhabitants of our Country of *Lancashire* are in bodily feature and outward forme generally more beautifull and comely, then in many other Countries ; so in respect of their inward disposition of their mindes they are euery way answerable, that it is a people of good vnderstanding, quicke of apprehension, well tempered in their wills and affections, and ready to be ruled by reason : So that if any shall object against this our good motion, and oppose as a barre or obstacle against it the blind zeale and head-strong affection, wherewith a great parte of our natiue Country, and many of our people in diuers parts thereof are carried away from the truth and true religion, after Popish superstition and Idolatrie ; and shall from thence conclude, that in all likeli-hood and probabilitie, our contribution of money, and the labours of our preachers shall be spent in vaine, and for no profit, on a refractarie and obstinate people, who like *deafe adders will stop their eares, and refuse to heare the voyce of the charmers, charme they never so wisely*, as they have done heretofore euer since the first reuiuing of the Gospell and reformation of religion in this Kingdome : I will answere, that this which is objected as a barre or impediment, is indeed none at all to such as rightly vnderstand and consider it ; but on the contrary offers to our consideration speciall incouragements and motiues to further vs in this worke. For first, true Christianity

teacheth vs to shew mercy and charity to our brethren in miserie and bondage, and the greater we perceiue that their danger and miserie is wherein they remaine, the more to be moued inwardly with pitty and compassion towards them, and rather then we will endure the fight of their continuall extremities, to make a desperate attempt for their deliuerance, and to aduenture vpon a great hazard euen when there is little or no hope of their recouerie in outward appearance. We haue many examples of Gods faithfull Saints recorded in the Scriptures to this purpose: The penitent *Israelites* captiued in *Babylon*, so often and so long as they remembred *Zions desolation*, and the deplored estate of their natiue Country, could joy in nothing, but spent their time in weeping and in studying the good and prosperity of *Ierusalem: Psal.* 137. Queene *Hester* when her people the *Iewes* were in extreme danger, by reason of a Commission or warrant sealed for the generall massacre and destruction of them all, did run in a desperate hazard euen of her owne life, and resolued for their delieurance to attempt the recalling of the Kings unchangeable decree, saying, *If I perish, I perish*: *Hesr.* 4. 16. And godly *Nehemiah*, when he had receiued intelligence of the great affliction and reproach of his brethren in *Iudea* after their returne from captiuity, and of the City and place of his fathers sepulchre lying wast and consumed with fire, was so sad and heauy, that he could not rest nor looke cheerfully on the King his Lord, vntill by earnest prayer to God and petition to the King, he had preuailed and gotten leaue to goe with a large commission for the repairing of *Ierusalem: Nehem.* 1 & 2. Saint *Paul* the more stiffe-necked that he found the *Iewes*, and the more zealous with blind zeale not according to knowledge, the more he pittied them being his Country-men, and the more he laboured by all meanes to win them, and sought to saue some of them though it were with the losse of his owne life, as appeares *Act.* 24. 17. *Rom.* 9. 1. 2. And he who is the example of all examples, and the patterne whom all Christians are bound to follow, our Lord & Sauiour Christ, when wee all were in a desperate and

wofull condition by meanes of our sinfull corruption and many sinnes rebelliously committed against God, from which the whole world was not able to redeeme vs, did not cast vs off, but vndertooke a worke for vs, and did vndergoe a burden vnder which all the Angells of God, and all creatures would faint, faile and sinke downe if it were laid vpon them. And therefore as we desire to walke in the wayes of Gods Saints, and to conforme our selues to our head Christ: so let the great danger of our natiue Country and Country-men in which they lye, and the slauish superstition and blindnes by which their soules as well as their bodies are held in captiuitie vnder the Pope and the Deuill, stirre vs vp to vse this and all other meanes which God hath revealed in his word, and experience of all ages hath discouered to be helpfull remedies against all such maladies.

Secondly, If we examine the cause of this head-strong blind zeale which ouer-spreades our Country, and take true notice of the meanes which maintaine this Popish superstition and ignorance in our people; they will appeare to bee such as may justly more incourage vs in this worke, then any way dishearten or discourage vs from it. It is true that some places, Cities and Countries for some notorious pollution are hated and cursed of God, and set apart to bee spectacles of his wrathfull vengeance, and examples of dreadful desolation, as the plaine Countrie and Citties of *Sodom* and *Gomorrha:* And some people are reprobates whom God in his secret councell hath rejected, and therefore either doth with-hold from them all meanes of saluation, esteeming them like swine, before whom he will not cast the precious pearles of his word and sa[c]raments at all, as we haue plaine examples *Act.* 16, where the Spirit forbad the Apostles, and would not suffer them to goe to preach in some Countries, and to some people: or else doth send his Gospell and the ministers of his word and sacraments vnto them, not for their good to conuert them, but as a curse for their greater condemnation to harden them, as his word and miracles by *Moses* were sent to *Pharaoh*, *Exod.* 7. 3, and to be vnto them as the Gospell

preached is to perishing reprobates, euen the *sauour of death unto death:* 2 *Cor.* 2. 16. Now when and where ignorance, superstition and blind zeale proceede from these causes and grounds, they are desperate and incurable, and whatsoeuer cost or labour is there bestowed proues vaine, & is like water spilt on the ground. But sometimes ignorance, blind zeale, superstition and idolatrie are found to ouer-spread some Countries, and strongly to possesse some people through want of means and good instruction, because God suffers his word and Gospell to be withheld from them for a time, either through the malice and negligence of their rulers and ouerseers, vpon whom he hath a purpose to execute his just wrath to the full, by bringing vpon them the blood of many poore soules which through their default doe perish; or else for to trie, proue and exercise the charity of their brethren and neighbours, who are called and conuerted already before them, and haue receiued grace to bee Gods people, whom the Lord hath a purpose to prouoke to pittie and charitie, by setting before them such examples of miserable blindnesse, which haue great neede of their helpe and commiseration: In these cases, the greatest ignorance, most blind superstition and most head-strong zeale, standing for errors and a false religion, are not desperate, but haue great hope of cure by the word of God, and such meanes applied to them, yea, such head-strong, zealous and superstitious people, when the true and cleare light of the Gospell once shines vnto them by meanes of an able and powerful ministery, are by experience found to become no lesse, but rather more zealous for the truth, and for God and Godlinesse, then before they haue beene for falshood and errors. And that this is the very case and condition of our natiue Country, and of our blind, zealous and superstitious brethren and neighbours inhabiting, it appeares plainly by two strong and infallible arguments.

First, that their ignorance and blind zeale proceede from want of ordinary meanes, to wit, the preaching of the word and good instruction, experience plainely proues, and no man can with any colour of reason denie: For although our Country of *Lan-*

cashire is one of the largest shires in this Kingdome, yet it hath for the publike worship of God onely thirty six Parish Churches[1] within the large circuite of it, as our histories shew, and some Parishes forty miles in compasse to my knowledge, whereas some other shires not much larger then one diuision or hundred of *Lancashire*, are knowne and recorded to haue two or three hundred Parish Churches in them, and those farre better furnished with meanes for maintenance of an able ministery then ours are: for example the hundred of Fournesse where I was borne, which for spatious compasse of ground is not much lesse then *Bedfordshire* or *Rutlandshire*, it hath onely eight Parish Churches, and seuen of those eight are impropriate, and the liuings in the hands of Lay men, and in some of those Parishes which be forty miles in compasse, there is no more ordinary and set maintenance allowed for the ministery of the word and sacraments, but ten pounds or twenty nobles yearly. And therefore though the people were naturally the most tractable under the Sunne, no man could in reason looke for anything but abundance of ignorance ruling among them, till it please God to stirre vp the publicke state, or the spirits of some godly priuate Christians, to prouide some maintenance for the constant ministery of the word, to be set vp and continued among them: yea (considering what large spacious walkes, and how many couerts and lurking places there are in those thicke mists and shades of ignorance and darkesse for Iesuites and seminary Priests those sonnes and ministers of darknesse, who commonly find best intertainment for their flattery and painted hypocrisie among such people, as being naturally disposed to deuotion and religion, are notwithstanding held captiue in ignorance for want of meanes: and also finde most libertie and best roome to bestirre themselues, and greatest freedome from discouerie in those Parishes, where there are no learned Preachers, nor vigilant Pastors :) let reason

[1] This figure is incorrect. The number of ancient parishes is seventy, in each of which there was a church, and in some there were in addition several chapelries.

judge how vnlikely and almost impossible it is for that people to be free from blind head-strong zeale, and that Popish superstition and Idolatrie should not generally possesse them?

Secondly, as St. *Paul* argues for the nation of the naturall *Israelites Rom.* 11. 1. and proues that they were not vtterly cast away of God, because hee himselfe and diuers others of them were gathered vnto Christ by the Gospell, and an elect remnant was found among them in the dayes of Christ and his Apostles, when generally they persecuted the truth, and seemed to be most opposite and stiffenecked. So we may much more and vpon stronger grounds of reason argue for our blind superstitious Countrie-men, that they are not a reprobate people, whom God hath cast away, and giuen ouer to desperate blindnesse and obstinacy, neuer to be conuerted; because not onely we our selues being many haue by Gods grace extended plentifully vnto us, receiued the word, and doe beleeve in Christ, and professe true Christianity; but also many noble worthies haue sprung vp and flourished in the Church of God, and shined as lights through this Kingdome, and the whole Christian world, who being borne in our barren soyle and in their childhood muzled vp in superstition, so soone as God brought them to the light of the Gospell in the vniuersities, the nurseries of learning and true religion, they became famous and renowned professors of diuinity, and most stout and strong maintainers of the truth against Papists, and all other Heretiques. I cannot passe by in silence, but for example will name and mention with honour and reuerence, that mirrour of learning and religion Doctor *Whitakers* our sometimes worthy professor in *Cambridge*,[1] whose name is still dreadfull to our aduersaries, and his writings of greatest esteeme euen in forraigne Countries at this day, and his memorie euer blessed: Yea wee find by daily experience, that in those parishes and places of our natiue

[1] William Whitaker, D.D., was born at Holme, in the parish of Burnley, in 1548, and died in 1595.

Country, which haue heretofore beene most grieuously ouerrunne with ignorance and superstition, while they wanted the meanes of knowledge the ministery of the word, and where the word at the first preaching thereof hath beene strongly opposed ; now by meanes of a constant ministerie, and powerfull preaching continued among them, the people doe become generally so zealous for the truth, so feruent in their zeale, so forward in their profession, so strict in their liues, & in the worship of God, so opposit to all shadows of superstition, that some thinke they haue more need of the bridle then the spurre ; like the *Israelites* in the wildernesse, who offered so frankly & abundantly to the building of Gods tabernacle, that there was found much more then enough for the seruice of the work, & *Moses* gaue commandment, and caused them by publike proclamation to be restrained from bringing any more, *Exod.* 36. I myselfe doe know, and can name for instance if neede require, diuers parishes which within my memorie, were deepely plunged in superstition, and euen drowned in ignorance, insomuch that the name of a preacher was as much scorned of many, as the name of a babler, and of some as much hated as the name of an heretique ; but now of late yeares I haue seene with mine eyes such a wonderfull alteration wrought by Gods grace and blessing accompanying the labours of some holy and godly preachers sent among them, that they are ready and willing to run many miles to heare sermons, when they haue them not at home, and lay aside all care of worldly profit, leauing their labour and worke on weeke dayes, to frequent publike meetings for prophecy and expounding of Gods word, and hardly can a preacher trauell through their townes, and lodge there on any day in the week, but they will by importunitie obteine a publicke sermon from him, and in greate troupes suddainly and vpon short warning assembled, they will gladly and chearfully heare him with all reuerence and attention. And therefore as St. *Paul* from his owne example and the examples of a small remnant of beleeving *Iewes*, who by so many miracles and much powerfull preaching of Christ

himselfe, and his extraordinarie Apostles and Prophets were called and drawne to beleue, did conclude that God had not reiected and cast away the whole nation as reprobates past hope: So may we much more strongly conclude, from the example of our selues who are many, and from the example of those worthy professors and pillars of the Church whom God hath raised vp out of our Country by ordinarie meanes, and most of all from the great multitudes of godly Christians, who by hundreds and thousands are daily called and turned by ordinarie preaching from the darknessse of ignorance, to the light of true knowledge, and from blind zeale and love of poperie and superstition, to the feruent love of the truth, and zealous profession of the holy Gospell of Christ: I say from these many examples, we may as vpon stronger grounds of reason conclude, that God hath not cast away our people, nor rejected our natiue Country, neither in so many places keepes his word from them, as from a reprobate people neuer to be conuerted, but rather doth suffer them to liue so long in ignorance and miserable blindesse, partly for a greater judgement on ouer-ruling Church-robbers, that he may bring on them and their houses and families the blood of many soules, which perish through their sacrilege and couetousnesse: and partly to prouoke and stirre vp to pitty and charity, vs, whom he hath first conuerted, and to minister vnto vs matter of true Christian charity, and to giue vs occasion to exercise that piety which we professe, that our faith by liuely fruites of good workes, may be made to appeare more glorious to the eyes of the world, and may shine in the midst of the Church, and among all the people of God.

Lastly (Deare brethren and Countrymen), for our full perswasion and steadfast assurance, that our natiue Country (notwithstanding the ignorance and blindnesse ouershadowing it, and the blind superstition possessing the people generally in diuers parts thereof) is a place, which God hath chosen to put his name there, and our brethren the inhabitants thereof are a people chosen of God, and holy according to the election of grace; let vs call to

remembrance and daily set before our eyes, what holy and excellent first fruites it hath brought forth vnto God, I meane holy professors and martyrs in the first times of the pure light of the Gospell beginning to shine forth in this land. Among all godly martyrs which in the dayes of King *Edward* the sixth, were great builders of Gods Church by their sound doctrine, painfull labours, and holy liues, and in the bloody reigne of Queen *Mary* sealed the Gospell with their blood, who more renowned in the historie of martyrs then *Mr. Iohn Bradford* a *Lancashire* man: whose godly writings and meditations able to make a stonie heart to bleede, remaine to the profit and comfort of Gods Church in all succeeding ages, whose constant profession of the true faith vnto death, & in the midst of the fire was admired of his enemies, and shall euer bee remembred while God hath an elect and faithfull people in this land, and whose memorie shall be blessed for euer. Among the godly, faithfull and learned men, whom this land brought forth in those first times, and which shined forth as lights out of darkenesse, who after many cruell persecutions and banishment they endured for the Gospell in Queene *Maries* dayes, did suruiue her bloody reigne, and in the dayes of Queene *Elizabeth* of euer blessed memorie, flourished in this Church, and were notable instruments of God in the restoring and establishing of religion: who more admired for piety, prudence, learning and charitie, then that most reuerend father in Gods Church, *Edwin Sandes* borne in *Fournfells* in *Lancashire*, who at the time of the decease of *Edward* the sixth, being Doctor of diuinitie and vice Chancellour of the vniuersitie of *Cambridge*, did so wisely and prudently behaue himselfe in the midst of those troubles and that great confusion, especially in his publike sermon which he was commanded by the Duke of *Northumberland*, to make against Queene *Mary* in that great assembly at *Cambridge*, where the Duke himselfe with many nobles and men of warre were assembled to goe and apprehend her; that he gave content to the Duke; and yet the Queene and her party could not from thence take any aduantage against him:

who also after many troubles, persecutions and imprisonment, escaped with great difficultie and fled beyond the seas, and from thence returning in the beginning of Queen *Elizabeths* reigne, after his learned disputations with the Popish Bishops, was in the judgement of that noble Queene and her wise counsell esteemed worthy of greatest promotions in the Church, and was preferred first to be Bishop of *Worcester*, after Bishop of *London*, and lastly Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, in all which seas he flourished and was famous for his promoting of pietie, aduancing of learned preachers, and for publike workes of charitie, among the rest for his erecting & indowing of a free schoole at *Hauxhead* where he was borne, and where I one of the meanest of his kindred was in my youth trained vp in learning; who also dying in a good old age, left behind him a noble progenie and race of sons, diuers of whom do vntill this day flourish in wealth and honor, and are famous for wisdome, eloquence and experience in matters of religion and pollicie obteined by their trauells in many forraigne Countries, and are men noted for other noble vertues in this state and kingdome.[1] The time would faile me, if I should reckon vp by name all our Countrymen famous in this kind, and should relate their worthy acts; as *Mr. Alexander Nowell* Doctor of diuinity and Deane of *Paules*, whose tast of persecution and banishment with other troubles and afflictions which he endured in Queen *Maries* dayes, wrought in him such charity and compassion to the poore, that he became a patterne as of piety towards God, so of pitty to the poore; and hauing spent his dayes and his wealth in continuall workes of charity, left also after him worthy monuments of his piety and charity, which remaine in *Oxford* and other places to the worlds end, for the benefit of young Schollers borne in *Lancashire*, and for their education in learning and good literature. I might also adde among all the rest one of mine owne name and neare kinred, *Iohn Walker* Doctor

[1] For memoirs of Archbishop Sandys (1516 1588) and his eminent sons, as well as of Whitaker, Bradford, and Nowell, reference should be made to the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

of diuinitie, and sometimes Arch-deacon and residenciary of St. *Pauls* Church in *London*, in whose breast godly zeale began to burne in his youth and tender yeares so feruently, that in the dayes of *Henrie* the eight when Popery began to decline, & the way was but a preparing for reformation of religion, he together with the godly Arch-bishop before named, out of their detestation and hatred which they bare to Popish superstition and Idolatry, did like *Gideon* secretly cut, mangle and deface the Popish Images in the Church of *Hauxhead*, the place of their natiuity and mine;[1] vpon suspicion whereof he was forced to flee out of his Country, and was secretly nourished and brought vp in *Cambridge*, where he became a man of note for his great learning; and after persecution and banishment which he suffered in Queen *Maries* time, he was aduanced in the happy dayes of Queene *Elizabeth* to the dignities fore-named, of which how worthy he was appeare by his disputation with *Campian* the Popes Challenger yet extant in print, against whom he was by the publike authority of the state chosen and appointed to dispute among other choise learned men of the Kingdome. Now these with many others most godly and zealous professors and holy martyrs, being the first fruites of our natiue Country of *Lancashire* which it brought forth, and offered vnto God in the first day spring of the reuiuing Gospell, I see no cause why we may not conclude, and vpon this ground assure our selues, that our Country and the generall body or multitude of our people are an holy lumpe or masse chosen of God, and holy according to the election of grace; and that in due time they shall be generally conuerted and actually called to the knowledge and profession of the true faith: For thus the holy Apostle *Paul* doth reason and conclude concerning his Country-men the *Iewes*, *Rom.* 11. 16. That *if the first fruites be holy, the lumpe also must be holy.* Wherefore let no vaine scruples, no vncharitable doubtings, no euill surmises distvrbe vs in this good worke of piety and charity,

[1] Dr. John Walker's birthplace was unknown to the writer of his memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography.*

nor withdraw our hearts, nor cause vs to withdraw our hands from a liberall contribution, which is so necessary and commodious for the aduancement of religion in the place of our natiuity, and which hath so much hope of gaining many soules of our brethren to God. Although I haue no warrant in Gods word to perswade you with Popish motiues of merit, that by cheerfull performance of this pious worke, you shall merit great rewards and blessings at Gods handes; no not if you should sell all that you have, and bestow on works of this nature; (because all that we haue is Gods, he hath lent it vs, and if we giue all to him we giue him but his owne; neither can we by all we haue be profitable to God, for he needs nothing of ours, our well-doing is altogether for our owne good and the good of our brethren, and serues to glorifie Gods grace in vs, not to adde any glory to him in himselfe, and to magnifie his name and his goodnesse before men, not to make him any better in his owne nature or person:) yet thus much I assure you, that if out of loue to godlinesse, and out of humble obedience to Gods majestie, and true charity to the soules of his people, all proceeding from a liuely faith in Christ, you be stirred vp to shew your selues cheerefull, forward and bountifull in this pious and charitable worke, according to the ability which God hath giuen to euery one of you; this your well-doing shall vndoubtedly receiue from God great recompense of reward of his free grace and bounty, and for the merit of Christ; and the more good workes that you do of this kind, the more euidence and testimony you shall haue of true faith and of the spirit of God dwelling in you, and making you one body with Christ and partakers of his merits; which euidence shall not onely confirme you against all temptations, and comfort you in all afflictions, and make your prosperity sweet vnto your soules, in this life: but also shall stand vp in judgement for you, and proue you true members of Christ, that in him and for his merits sake you may receiue the eternal kingdome and inheritance prepared for all the elect and faithfull before the foundation of the world. Now my deare brethren and beloued Country-men, as I

in this hope haue many yeares studied and desired to set this good worke on foote for the good of my Country, and the saluation of my brethren, and as I haue spent both my labour and some money, and much precious time within the space of these two yeares last past in attempting and beginning this worke, about the gathering of your names seuerally and particularly, and soliciting some of you, among whom I haue found diuers very forward, free and bountifull farre beyond expectation, and as I am ready euen to the vtmost of my ability to goe before you by my example in this contribution: So I beseech you that for the same hopes sake, you will be ready to joyne with me and others who haue begun well, and that you will goe on with vs, and accompanie vs to the perfecting of this worthy worke. And for a conclusion of this exhortation, I humbly beseech the Lord to enlarge your hearts according to the meanes and abilitie which hee hath giuen you, that you may extend the bowells of compassion to your brethren who sit in miserable darknesse and in the shadow of death, that they being called to the fellowshippe of the same grace with vs, we may all glorifie Gods name before men in this life, and bee glorified of him with endlessse glory in the life to come, and may all reigne with Christ our head the King of glory for ever world without end: To whom and to the word of whose grace I commend you all now and euer. Amen.

Your most affectionate Countryman, fellow seruant in Christianity, and brother in all Christian loue, GEORGE WALKER *Pastor of St. John Evangelists* in *Watling Street* in *London.*

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THE

WONDERFUL CHILD.

TRACTS ISSUED IN 1679 RELATING TO CHARLES BENNETT OF MANCHESTER, ALLEGED TO SPEAK LATIN, GREEK, AND HEBREW, WHEN THREE YEARS OLD WITHOUT HAVING BEEN TAUGHT.

EDITED BY

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

1901.

INTRODUCTION.

THE organisation of the newspaper press is now so complete that we may look back with amazement to the period, not very remote as the life of a nation is reckoned, when there was no daily or even weekly record of the world's doings, its crimes, follies, and heroisms. In England the newspaper dates from 1622, but the restless curiosity, the desire to be amused, edified, or astonished, had before that date given rise to a system of news tracts, in which some single event was recorded in prose or verse. Fires, battles, monstrous births, and murders were the favourite theme of the gentlemen of the press in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This form of industry continued even after the newspaper had become a firmly established institution. Of this there is an interesting proof in the four tracts here reprinted which were issued in 1679, and are perhaps more creditable to the skill of the narrator than to his sense of veracity. They gravely assert that Charles Bennet of Manchester, born in 1676, could at the age of three, without having been taught, speak Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, in addition to his English

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mother tongue; had, also without teaching, a remarkable familiarity with the Bible, was anxious to speak "three words" to King Charles II., and prophesied that his own death would happen nine days later.

Wonderful children formed the theme of various ballads and news tracts, but most of those that have survived are accounts of monstrous births. A few may be cited.

A Description of a Monstruous Chylde, borne at Chychester in Sussex. London, 1562.[1]

Description of a Monstrous Child born at Lutsolof in Holland. Printed about 1580.

A true Report of a Monsterous Child, born at Aberwick, in the Parish of Eglingham, in the County of Northumberland, this fifth day of January, 1580. London, printed for Tho. Gosson.

A wonder worth the Reading, or a true and faithfull Relation of a Woman now dwelling in Kent Street, who upon Thursday being the 21st of August was delivered of a prodigious and monstrous child. London, 1617.

The true and most miraculous narrative of a child born with two tongues. 1659.

Strange and Wonderfull News from Bull and Mouth Street, or a faithful and true Account how a child of five days old was heard to speak several words distinctly and with a loud and manly voice. London, 1678.

A Description of a Wondrous Child which was seen at Naples. 1681.

[1] I have reprinted this in my *Bygone Sussex* (London, 1897, p. 133).

A Relation of several Hundreds of Children and others that prophesie in their sleep. London, 1689.

The Wonderfull Child at the Sun Coffee House in Salisbury Court over against St. Brides Church. [? 1720.]

The biblical learning of the "Wonderful Child" of Manchester is more than anticipated by a "wise child" that made his appearance in English literature in the fifteenth century. Wynkyn de Worde printed a curious tract, of which the only copy known is in the British Museum : "*Here begyneth a lytell treatyse called the Wyse Chylde of thre yere olde. The enfant sage beynge of thre yeres of age demaunded by Adryan Emperoure. The whiche hym answered vnto euery thing he asked.*" The tract bears some resemblance to the dialogue of Solomon and Saturn, and its closest analogue is said to be the conversation of Adrian and Epictus (*MS.* Arundel 351). The "wise child" answers all sorts of questions bearing on the popular theology.[1]

The four tracts here reprinted are :—

1. *The Lancashire Wonder, or The Miraculous Child of Manchester. Being an account how one, Charles Bennet, a Child of three years old (the 22nd of Iune, 1679), doth speak Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, having never been taught these Languages, and answers all Questions in Scripture, to the wonder and admiration of all that hear him. The Child being now (at his own desire) brought up to London, to be presented to the King.* To the Tune of, *In Summer Time,* or *The Godly Maid of Padstow.*

[1] This curious tract has been reprinted, but in very limited editions, by Mr. H. S. Ashbee, and Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillipps.

This is a folio broadside, of which the only copy known is in the Manchester Reference Library (920. 8. B 2).

> 2. *Strange and Wonderful News, or the full and true relation of the Miraculous Inspiration of Charles Bennet; born at Manchester in Lancashire: who being but Three Years of Age, Speaks without the Least Instruction: English, Latine, Greek, and Hebrew; So Perfect and Authentickly the like thereof hath not been heard of in any Age. Being now to be Seen & Discoursed withal at the Bear-Inn, in West-Smithfield, the Truth of which many Thousand Credible Spectators can Attest: This Depoment being an Eye and Ear Witness to what is here Incerted. As also the Account of his Earnest Desire to speak with His Majesty: the which he Effected, and some Words he Spake, on Munday, the 30th of June,* 1679, *being brought into the Royal Presence. With many other Circumstances most Wonderful and Strange to Relate.* London: Printed for F. F. in the Year 1679.

This is a quarto of four leaves of which there is a copy in the Manchester Reference Library (451, D 61.1) and another in the British Museum 698 h 40. From a careful comparison it appears that there were two issues, as one copy uses the phrases "some report" and "Three Words," whilst the other has "reported," and "only Three words." In the British Museum copy "is" in the last sentence but one is misprinted as "ii," and "then" as "tden." The details in this tract are somewhat fuller. The examples given of the linguistic attainments of the child have suffered at the hands of either the scribe or

the printer. Inthropos may be taken as a misprint for Anthropos, but Eveve is not the Hebrew word for woman, nor is it a very successful transliteration of the name of the first woman. The name of the Child's father is given as Philip, and his trade a linen weaver.

> 3. *The Miraculous Child, or Wonderfull News from Manchester. A Most true and certain Account how one Charles Bennet, a Child but Three Years Old, (on the 22th of June,* 1679) *doth speak Latine, Greek, and Hebrew, though never taught those languages: and answers all Questions relating to the Bible, &c., in a wonderful manner. And is now brought up to be presented to the King. Having all along on his journey, been visited at Coventry and other Places, by most of the Ministers and other Learned Men; to whom he gives such satisfaction, that they depart with Wonder and Amazement. If any question the certainty of this Relation, let them repair to Mr. Nightingal's at the Bear Inn in West Smithfield (where this Child now Resides) and they may be abundantly satisfied.* London: Printed for F. L. 1679.

This is a quarto of four leaves, of which there is a copy in the Manchester Reference Library (920.8 B 1) and another in the British Museum (698 h 41). This was reprinted, it is said, by Mr. William Yates, from a copy lacking the title page, unless, as is possible, there was an issue with the half title only: *The Wonderful Child*, or *Strange News from Manchester.* A copy of the reprint is in the Manchester Reference Library. The introductory note reads :—

"*Manchester, November 17th, 1820.*

Gentle Reader,

After three years' diligent search, it was with great pleasure (though at great cost) I procured the Tract, of which is annexed a verbatim copy. To remunerate myself, and accomodate those who, at a small expence, would wish a Miraculous Child, were my motives for reprinting it.

I remain,
Gentle Reader,
Your obedient Servant."

The colophon reads :

"Only forty copies printed for Sale, and ten to give away."

A notice of this tract, from the pen of Mr. Arthur W. Croxton, appears in "Bygone Lancashire," edited by Ernest Axon (London, 1892, p. 136), and it formed the subject of a contribution by the present writer to the folio series of *Ben. Brierley's Journal.* In this tract the father's name is given as Thomas, and his trade is not mentioned.

4. *Strange News from West-Smithfield, or: the Man-Child of Manchester: being a true and impartial Account of the prodigious Knowledge and Elocution of a Male-Infant, of three years of age, newly brought up to the Bear-Inn in Smithfield; who at his first speaking, corrected his Father as he was reading in the Bible, and at the same time discovered his ability to discourse in Latine, Greek, and Hebrew, together with his desire of seeing his Majesty, to whom he had three words to speak.* London, Printed in the year 1679.

This is a quarto of four leaves. The only copy known is in the British Museum (698 h 42). In this the father's name is given as Philip, but his trade is not specified.

The question remains whether there is any foundation for the story of Charles Bennet's remarkable attainments. Is it an absolute fabrication or is it rather an exaggeration, however gross, of facts? The most obvious test is that supplied by the date of the child's birth. No entry of a baptism of Charles Bennet is to be found at the time indicated in the parish register of Manchester Church. On the day indicated as that of his birth, 22nd June, 1676, there is an entry of the baptism of Charles, son to Robert Bent of Manchester, Clothworker. Several other entries relating to the Bent family occur in the Registers. There is then no local corroboration of the wonderful narrative. Yet Mr. William Ford, the learned bookseller, was so impressed by the matter of fact narrative that he wrote in one of his commonplace books that Manchester "became remotely celebrated for an extraordinary learned Child of which the accounts handed down to us are almost incredible if they were not so well authenticated as to induce us to believe that, however public credulity might have been imposed upon by the artful and designing parents or possessors of this wonderful child, and however what was extraordinary might have been exaggerated, yet the account of its journey to London for the purpose of gratifying Royalty and the various examinations it underwent on the road by the curious and the learned, for its fame widely preceded it, render it totally impossible that it could have

been an imposture and that the learned as well as the unlearned could have been so grossly imposed upon that there should not have been any doubt, of the truth of it, certainly, speaks greatly in favour of the veracity of the narrative."[1]

The critical reader will now be more disposed to incredulity, but if the Wonderful Child, with his theological skill and his polylingual attainments, must be dismissed from history he will remain an interesting figure in folk lore. The detailed narratives of Charles Bennett are noteworthy as examples of bygone methods of satisfying the craving for the marvellous, and the desire for edification which exists in all ages, however much it may vary in the modes of its manifestation.

[1] This extract has been communicated to me by Mr. C. W. Sutton, who copied it in 1876 from Ford's *MS.*, then in the possession of the late Alderman William Booth, but now in the Manchester Reference Library (091. F. 4). The tract is mentioned in a letter from Mr. David Constable to Mr. William Ford, which is preserved in the same coleection (941. K. 1).

W. E. A. A.

I.

The Lancashire Wonder

or The Miraculous

CHILD

OF

Manchester.

Being an account how one, CHARLES BENNET, a Child of three years old (the *22nd* of *Iune*, 1679), doth speak *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, having never been taught these Languages, and answers all Questions in Scripture, to the wonder and admiration of all that hear him. The Child being now (at his own desire) brought up to *London*, to be presented to the King.

To the Tune of, *In Summer Time:* or *The Godly Maid of Padstow.*

MARK well the wonders of the LORD
which he hath unto Mortalls shown,
To cause us all with one accord,
his mighty power always to own:

Out of the Mouths of sucking Babes,
his will he often doth reveal;
As is by Scripture manifest,
a truth we need not to conceal.

The subject that we have in hand,
will make the truth thereof appear;
Which is a wonder in our Land,
as all confess who do it hear.

Then let me your attention have,
whilst I in serious wise do tell,
A Miracle in Nature great,
if that ye do observe it well.

At *Manchester* in *Lancashire*,
three years ago this Child was born
Of Parents poor it doth appear,
but honest and therefore no scorn.

Strange dreams his mother did possess,
when she did with this infant go:
From which we can infer no less,
then wonders afterwards to show.

When he was fifteen Moneths of Age,
he could speak English pretty well,
By which his Parents might presage,
what afterwards to him befel.

And being come to three Years Old,
unto the wonder of us all:
He Scripture Questions did resolve,
as readily as any shall.

Nay more than that the Truth to tell,
as all confess who doth him hear,
He doth speak *Greek* and *Latin* well,
and *Hebrew* too as doth appear:

When Scholers in those Languages,
doth question him in any kind,
He answers unto their demands,
enough to satisfy their minde.

When he at *Manchester* remain'd,
he told his Parents of the thing,
That he must unto *London* come,
to speake unto our gracious King.

So when advice they taken had,
it was their chief and only care,
His minde therein to satisfie,
and for his Iourney to prepare.

As he was brought upon the Ro[a]d,
much People flockt the Child to view ;
To satisfie their longing minds,
whether the thing was false or true :

Especially at *Coventry*,
whereas the Magistrates did come,
For to behold this famous Child,
and question with him in the Room.

The Ministers that lived near,
did likewise unto him repair,
Admiring at his Learning great,
which they did find to be so rare.

The Gentry for him likewise sent,
to have him to their houses brought,
Which eas'd their mind and brought content,
because they were perplext in Thought.

But now he is to *London* come,
where People throng both Young and Old
And flockt about his Lodging Room,
this wondrous Child for to behold.

Schollers of all degrees what Ere
do question daily with this Child,
To whom he answers doth return,
in modest words and speeches mild.

Ther's not a word that he did speak,
but all doth unto Vertue tend,
Discouraging all wickedness,
which may the LORD above offend.

When any one doth him admire,
because it is so strange a thing,
To praise the LORD he'l them require,
who from above doth wonders bring.

He's of a solid Countenance,
and all his looks are gravely mild,
Attended with a modest smile,
with Majesty more then a Child.

He bids us all in time repent,
and strive our lives for to amend,
As if he were on purpose sent,
poor sinful Mortals to befriend.

All those that have a minde to be
resolved further in the case,
Where ever that his Lodgings be
let them repair unto the place.

Where they the wonders of the LORD,
may there behold abundantly.
Then let us all with one accord
give Praises unto GOD on high.

FINIS.

II.

Strange and Wonderful News

OR

The Full and True Relation

OF THE

MIRACULOUS INSPIRATION

OF

Charles Bennet,

BORN AT

Manchester in Lancashire.

Who being but THREE Years of Age, Speaks without the Least Instruction *English*, *Latine*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*; So Perfect and Authentickly the like thereof hath not been heard of in any Age.

Being now to be Seen & Discoursed withal at the *Bear*-Inn, in *West-Smithfield*. *The Truth of which many Thousand Credible Spectators can Attest: This Deponent being an Eye and Ear Witness to what is here Incerted.*

As also the Account of his *Earnest Desire* to Speak with HIS MAJESTY, The which he Effected, and some Words he spake, on *Monday, the 30th of June*, 1679, being brought into the ROYAL PRESENCE.

With many other circumstances most Wonderful and Strange to Relate.

London: Printed for F.F. in the Year 1679.

Strange and Wonderful News or The Miraculous Inspiration of *Charles Bennit*, a child of Three Years of Age, born at *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, &c.

STRANGE and Wonderful are the Works of GOD, in all that his Omnipotency designs, and when he pleases can declare it in the meanest Work his Hand has formed, as our Blessed Saviours Sacred *Evangelist* explains; and likewise David the Princely Prophet, *That out of the Mouths of Babes and Sucklings he has perfected Praise;* and can extoll the mighty power of his Eternal Self, as he himself shall think most fit, the which may in this proceeding Narration be produced to all as followeth, and noted to after ages, as a Wonder of the times, and Prophetically mysterious.

A Male Child about Three Years of Age, the son of a Linnen-Weaver, of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, named *Phillip Bennit*, being a Man of mean Education and Fortune; his son being born on or near the 17*th* of *June* in the Year of Mans Redemption 1676, and after was Christened about the 28*th* of the same month, receiving in his Baptism the name of *Charles;* the Child growing and continuing in a good state of bodily health, was often observed by his Parents to be more serious and considerate then appertained to one of his age, many times musing, and seeming to deliberate with himself; at which at first they did not so fully regard, but after he could go alone, and began to speak, (the which he exercised sooner then usual), many grave Sentences were observed to proceed from him; But the first Discovery of the profound Knowledge that for a long time had absconded in his Microcosnick structure, was about a month or Six Weeks since: his Father after Divine Service takeing a Bible and reading a certain Chapter in one of the *Evangelists*, by acci-

dent or through ignorance omitted, or preposterously read a certain Verse or Sentence: the Child aforesaid being present, reproved him of his error, and told him there was no such sentence in the Scripture, or Word of God: at which his Father being in a Consternation, casting his eyes upon the Text where he had read, found himself mistaken, whereupon he examined him how he knew, having never seen nor known the Scriptures as to the Practick part; to whom the aforesaid *Charles* most discreetly replyed: *That he could, and in his conceit had often conversed therein, and if occasion required, could Read them in* Latin, Greek, *and* Hebrew. This raised the primal Character of the Child's more then ordinary perfection, sent his fame abroad, so that many hundreds from Towns and Villages adjacent to the place of his Nativity, came flocking to take a view of him, and to discourse in all the Tongues premissed who did as freely Answer, to the great astonishment of all that heard; for many Ministers and Learned Men were likewise Curious to satisfie themselves in the certainty hereof, and when they had beheld and found it true, they went away with admiration. After some time his Fame was noised in the great Metropolis of *London*, to which by the advice and perswasion of some of their friends, his Parents brought him about Five days since; and coming up by the *Warwick-shire* Carryer they Inned or took up their lodging at the Bear-Inn in *West-Smith-field:* where no sooner was the rumour of their being there spread abroad, but numbers flock'd to see a wonder they had heard of some time since; he being accompanied with his Parents in a very spacious Room on the left hand going into the Inn aforesaid, where many Ministers and others discoursed and questioned with him on *Saturday* the 28*th* of which this Deponent was one who did both reason with him in *English, Latine, Greek,* and *Hebrew;* to which he *soon* answered, and rightly expounded and Interpret each Word a Sentence; the truth of which this Deponent is ready to Justifie upon Oath if need requireth: some of which Words I shall here (for the more perfect satisfaction of the Reader) Insert, *Imprimis,* he was askt *Latine,*

Greek, and *Hebrew* for a Man, to which he as readily Replyed *Vir*, *Inthropos*, *Addam;* For a Woman, *Mulier*, *Geune*, *Eveve;* For Boy, *Pueri*, A Girl, *Puella;* his Fore-head, *Fronte*, A Hat, *Gallerus*. As likewise many other words and Propositions too tedious here to Insert, His Parents take no Money at the Door, but are willing to accept the free Benevolence of Gentlemen: The Child will not accept any Gift, be it Money or any other Present; but if it be forced upon him, he will absolutely refuse and throw it away, shewing how little he regards such transitory Trash, the which is no ways permanent. The Child had, as his Parents report, an earnest desire many weeks before he came to *London*, to speak with his Majesty, and that he had some business of Importance to declare to his Sacred self; the which they much Noted by his earnest and often repeating the same desire, the which was as *reported* to speak only Three Words, and after the deliverance of which, he Prophetically foretells his Dissolution as to this life In the space of Nine days, but this is not certainly known, but sure I am, that upon Notice of the said Child's being in *Smithfield*, his Majesty was graciously pleased to send for him to his royal Pallace at *White-Hall*, on Munday, the 30th of this instant, *June* 79; who in a Coach waits his Majesties good pleasure, and as it is credibly reported, most fluently answered to several Questions, to the great admiration of all that were present; but what was there said is not as yet precisely known. He reads English perfecter then any Youth far above his Age, although never so well instructed.

The Truth of which I have here proposed, can be witnessed by many Thousand Worthy Gentlemen and Gentlewomen, many whose names I could here insert if occasion required: But for your further satisfaction, if you send to the *Bare* Inn as aforesaid you shall be fully informed of all these particulars, and a number more, the which would tire your patience to peruse. As for the stature of the said Charles Bennet he is not above two Foot and 3 inches, being of a ruddy and amiable complexion, full ey'd, with a sharp and piercing sight: Dark brown

Hair, and round Visaged, seeming very vehement in the delivery of his Speeches, with a manly voice, but something thick in the delivery of his words. His Parents were but mean People, getting their Livings by their daily labours and Imployments. This is no fallacy nor premeditated Instruction taught by the device nor Art of men, for was it so, the Child could not be perfect in every cross question, the which amongst the learnedest of men requires some deliberation, then what can we imagine less then that those parts and early Docilities proceeded by Divine Inspiration: and who can tell what Mysteries *Omnipotence* may veile that tender Form, the which in time may shine more perfect to the World, till when let us admire and with the Prophet say, *It is the Lords doing and is Marvelous in our Eyes, &c.*

FINIS.

III.

THE

Miraculous Child

OR

Wonderfull News

FROM

Manchester.

A Most true and certain Account how one *Charles Bennet*, a Child but Three Years Old (on the 22th of June, 1679) doth speak Latine, Greek and Hebrew though never taught those languages; and answers all Questions relating to the Bible, &c., in a wonderful manner.

And is now brought up to be presented to the King. Having all along on his journey, been visited at *Coventry* and other Places, by most of the Ministers and other Learned Men, to whom he gives such satisfaction, that they depart with Wonder and Amazement.

If any question the certainty of this Relation, let them repair to Mr. Nightingal's at the Bear Inn in West Smithfield (where this Child now Resides) and they may be abundantly satisfied.

London: Printed for F.L. 1679.

THE WONDERFUL CHILD,

OR

STRANGE NEWS FROM MANCHESTER

THE Holy Scripture witnesseth, that God doth often reveal his strength, and shew the glorious effects of his power, out of the *mouths of Babes and sucklings.* What we are here to relate is certainly, as rare and signal a dispensation of his providence, as most that have appeared in our Age. And this is concerning a Child, the Discourse and wonder of all *Lancashire*, *Warwickshire*, and parts adjacent: For that having never been taught any but his mother Tongue; and being in Truth of an age too young, and incapable, to all humane apprehension, of being taught or instructed in any thing of Learning, being but three years of Age; and when he began first, not so much; he does yet freely and frequently speak *Latin*, *Greek* and *Hebrew*, besides *English*, which he was bred unto; and answers Questions demanded of him, in any of those Languages.

The name of this strange Child is *Charles Bennet*, the son of one *Thomas Bennet* an honest, poor, industrious man in the town of *Manchester* and was born on the 22nd day of June in the year of our Lord 1676. so that two days before this last Midsummer-day, he was compleatly three years of age and no more; as not only by its Parents Affirmation, but likewise that of the Church-book, and the Testimony of many of their Neighbours, does most certainly appear.

As for the constitution and features of this Child, its countenance is very solid and composed; and considering its tender age (which usually is brisk and full of play) he seems somewhat inclined to Melancholy, yet hath a kind of Majestical Gravity even already appearing in his looks; which is frequently attended with a modest smile; and when he hears people fall into excessive praises of, or wondering extremely at him, does commonly blush and reprove them; desiring them to praise that God, and admire his power and goodness, who is the sole bestower of every good and perfect Gift and work. 'Tis commonly reported, that his mother when big with him, had several very strange dreams, which did denote what a *prodigious* or *famous* Child she should bring into the World. But I would not relate anything here, that is uncertain, or doubtfully told, but what is of approved Truth.

He had the use of his Tongue, and could prattle, *English* when he was but a year and quarter old; but as for *Latine*, or any other Language, he was never taught anything of that kind: For his Father's Circumstances were far from being such as to be at that charge and expence. When he began first of all to speak other *Tongues*, cannot precisely be set down; for the parents do say, That they have often heard him speak words that they could not understand: but they believed it only to be a Childish Gibberish. But about a quarter of a year ago, there was public notice taken of him; For one of his Relations being reading a Chapter, the Child observed that they read wrong; and withal told them what was the Right; and afterwards was heard by several that understood it to speak words of *Latine*, at which the Hearers were not a little surprized, both because of his age, and of his Education; And upon a second demand in *Latine* receiving a sensible and plain answer, they were more concerned; and when on further tryal, he was found not only to understand *Latine*, but likewise *Greek* and *Hebrew* too, they were wholly astonished; and acquainting others with this rarity, the report thereof soon spread throughout all the Country; and

abundance of Ministers, Physicians, and Gentlemen that are Scholars come out of Curiosity to see and hear him; which when they have done, they all confess that they never saw, heard of, or read the like.

Tis said one of the first things when he came to discourse in *Latine*, was, that he must go to the King, for he had something to say to him: what it is he will not, 'tis said, discover to any other: but desired he might be carried up to *London*; which not being much taken notice of at first, he often repeated the same both in *Latin*, *Greek* and *English*, to several that came to visit him; who at last agreed that it was very fit he should come up; and accordingly he is now on his Journey towards *London*, but cannot travel but a very little way in a day, because of the multitude that crowd to see him, and persons of Quality sending for him to their houses, out of the Road. He was lately at *Coventry*, when all the Magistrates came to see him, and heard him talk in the Languages aforesaid to several Ministers; whom he very freely converses with, and answers all questions out of the Bible, in a wonderful manner.

There are some people that would seem very wise, that imagine this Child is possest, and that some evil Spirit answers for it, in this variety of Languages; but I can by no means yield to this their uncharitable opinion; aswell because possessions are always attended with some kind of pain, or disorder of the body, and ofttime distorting the Countenance; of all which there is not in this Case the least sign; and further, because whatever this Child speaks tends to promote piety and vertue, and discourage all kinds of Wickedness. For his chief discourse is to admonish men to Repent, and amend their Lives; now tis not likely that an Evil Spirit should speak so much against their own interest: We do therefore esteem it rather as an extraordinary gift from God; and hope it will be a means to advance his Glory, that those who will not be reclaimed from their ill lives by the ordinary Ministers of the Church, may at least be startled and awakened from their sins, to see this young miraculous preacher, sent to call them to Repentance.

We have a Tradition of the famous *Ambrose Merlin* that he prophesied from his very Infancy whence some report him not to have been of *humane Race*, but begot by the Phantasm of *Apollo;* but these are but *old wives Fables.* I can-not say this *prodigious Child* is a *Prophet;* and yet I hear, that several things he hath said, have afterwards come to pass. He came to London the 28th Instant and is lodged at the Bear Inn in Smithfield, where hundreds have been to see him.

FINIS.

IV.

Strange News

FROM

West Smithfield,

OR: THE

Man--Child

OF

Manchester:

BEING

A true and impartial Account of the prodigious Knowledge and Elocution of a Male-Infant, of three years of age newly brought up to the Bear-Inn in Smithfield; who at his first speaking, corrected his Father as he was reading in the Bible, and at the same time discovered his ability to discourse in Latine, Greek, and Hebrew, together with his desire of seeing his Majesty, to whom he had three words to speak.

London: Printed in the Year 1679.

THE

MAN--CHILDE OF MANCHESTER.

BEING

A true and Impartial Account of the Prodigious Knowledg and Elocution of a Male-Infant of three years of Age, newly brought up to the Bear-Inn in West-Smithfield.

SO Miraculous is the ensuing Narrative that perhaps, it will scarce meet with Belief enough to entertain it, among those at least, who are unwilling to believe any other Diety than Nature: Yet such is the truth of the Contents, and so lively an Instance is it of an Omnipotency, that we should be injurious to the ensuing Ages if we should not transmit the present Account to Posterity. The whole of the Truth is this That *Charles* the son of *Philip Bennet* of *Manchester* in *Lancashire*, who was born about the middle of June, which was in the Year of our Lord God 1676, was by his Parents looked upon ever since as a Child of no more than ordinary capacity; his forwardness and the Endowments of Nature appeared in him not so great as to be admired nor so mean as to be repined at; Nor was there any observation to be made of extraordinary Maturity in the Child, till about a Month or two ago, when his Father being according to his usual and commendable Custome, Reading to his Family in the Bible, and indeed misreciting one Sentence, the Child of a sudden broke out into these words: Father you read wrong, for it is not so in the Scripture; whereat the Father (being wrapt in Amazement,

as well he might, having never heard the Child speak before) began, after some Recollection of himself, to examine the place of Scripture which he had then read in the Childs hearing, and found (according to the Childs words) that it was otherwise written then he had read it. Hereupon his wonder encreased, and he asked the Child how he could know what was in the Bible, who replied, he not only had it in his Memory, but that could read it in the Bible, not only in *English* but *Latine*, and further told his Father that he could speak *Greek* and *Hebrew*, and after all added, that he had three words which he must speak to the King. Hereupon the Parents as soon as they could raise money to bring them up, caused the Child to be brought up by one Mr. *Bass*, the younger, Carrier of *Tamworth* in *Warwickshire*, who lodges at the *Bear* and *Ragged Staff* in West-Smith*field*, who thither brought the Child on *Saturday* the 28th day of this instant *June* where Innumerable multitudes come on *Saturday* night and all *Sunday* to see this Child, and hear him speak, where several of good Quality obtained the favour of the house, and not only saw the Child, but discoursed with him, and upon Examination found that he made very ready and apposite Answers to several Questions which they asked him, as well in *Latine* and *Greek*, as in *English*. The Child is very small for his Age, of a round Visage, and black brown Hair; his Father is a Linnen-Weaver in *Manchester*, but of low Fortune, therefore whereas it is objected by some, that his Father might have been used to repeat several sentences of *Latine* and *Greek* in the Childs hearing, and thereby (Psitacimore) the Child might learn to pronounce them, we have reason to believe the contrary, in regard that one of so mean Education and inferiour Calling, could hardly be capable of teaching another in those Languages of which it is strongly to be presumed that he himself was ignorant.

This Child persisted all *Sunday* in Expressions of his earnest desire to see the King, and speak his three Words to him, after which, (said the Child) *I shall live but nine Days and they being finished, I expect to dye.* His Majesty having Information

hereof was pleas'd this *Monday* morning to send his Messenger for the Child, who from the Bear-Inn immediately carried the Child away in a Coach to *White-Hall*, and though His Majesty had intended this Day to have gone to *Windsor*, yet 'tis said he deferr'd the same till to Morrow; and (its thought by many) upon this very occasion, as being desirous to hear what the Child had to say to [him.] Several People have endeavoured to tempt the Child with Money to impart to them what words he has to say to the King, but the Child refuses to disclose it to any, nay even to his own Father. Nor will the Child accept of either Silver or Gold from any upon whatsoever Account it be offered to him; and if any one chance to thrust it into his hand, he straight way throws it over his Head, in Token of his Contempt of their Offers; but the Parents however are not of the same mind in that, but retain whatever any shall freely present them with, as knowing that their Circumstances in the World are low and that the Curiosity of others may without injustice be expected to defray the Expences of their Journey up to *London*.

The Child is very remarkable for the quickness of his Eye, which shews as if it were transparent and darts a piercing and sprightly Ray upon all things. The Parents between Love and Fear, know not what to think of their Child, nor how to demean themselves towards it; one while his early and extraordinary Maturity gives them hope of Gain and Preferment; another while it raises their fear of loosing their Child, whose extraordinary Qualifications hath engaged their extraordinary love and the more does the fear of loosing him oppress them, in that the Child so particularly points out the number of the days of his life after his 3 words spoken.

FINIS.

MOSLEY FAMILY

Memoranda

OF

OSWALD AND NICHOLAS MOSLEY OF ANCOATS,

FROM THE

MANCHESTER SESSIONS *MS.* IN THE FREE REFERENCE LIBRARY,

MANCHESTER.

EDITED, WITH A GENEALOGICAL INTRODUCTION, BY

ERNEST AXON.

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY.

1902.

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PREFACE.

THE Manchester Sessions *MS.* now in the Reference Library, Manchester, contains, besides a record of the magisterial work of several members of the Mosley family, a number of memoranda principally concerning the estates of the Mosleys. The publication of the portion of the *MS.* relating to the proceedings at the Manchester Sessions has been undertaken by the Record Society. The family memoranda are contained in this volume. The notes were made by Oswald Mosley of Ancoats (died 1630), and his son, Nicholas Mosley, of Ancoats (died 1672). They contain lists of tenants and of field names, rents, and the particular use to which the fields were put, whether for pasture or crops, through a number of years.

The pedigree which forms the introduction is based entirely on public documents and printed books. It differs in some particulars from previous accounts of the family, but with the exception of unintentional errors, no variation has been made without due consideration of all accessible evidence. In most cases references to the authorities are given. Extensive use has been made of

the genealogical material gathered together by Mr. John Owen, and now forming, under the name of the Owen *MSS.*, one of the treasures of the Free Reference Library, Manchester. The transcript of the Collegiate Church registers, included in the Owen *MSS.*, has been particularly useful.

My thanks are due to Mr. G. E. Cokayne, F.S.A., Clarenceux King of Arms, who has obligingly supplied me with several dates, to Mr. W. T. Browne, of Chetham's College, who has given me every facility in the use of the Raines and Piccope *MSS.*, to Mr. C. W. Sutton, and others.

ERNEST AXON.

Reference Library,
Manchester.

THE

FAMILY OF MOSLEY

OF

Manchester.

GENEALOGY.

Origin of the Family.

ACCORDING to family tradition as embodied in Sir Oswald Mosley's "Family Memoirs," the Mosleys of Manchester were descended from the Moseleys of Moseley in Staffordshire. This descent has never been proved, and is probably unprovable. The surname of Mosley, variously spelled, was by no means uncommon in several counties, and it occurs in Lancashire early in the 14th century. Alexander de Mosseley and Nicholas de Mosilegh are both named in the rolls of the Court of Rochdale in 1324.[1] The names of Jenkin Mosley and of James Mosley, both of Hough, occur in the confirmation of arms and grant of crest to Sir Nicholas Mosley in 1592, but no other evidence of their existence is forthcoming. There is no reason to doubt that they actually existed, but they were not owners of Hough, which then belonged to the Longfords. With Edward Mosley we get into touch with documentary evidence.

[1] *Court Rolls of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster*, ed. by W. Farrer. (Record Soc., 41.)

Arms of the Family.

In 1592 Sir Nicholas Mosley obtained a confirmation of arms and a grant of a crest. The arms are described in the patent as quarterly 1st and 4th "sables a cheveron between three battle-axes silver" 2nd and 3rd "Gold a fesse between three eaglets displayed sables" and the crest "An eagle displayed Ermynes mantiled gules, doubled silver." The arms in the 2nd and 3rd quarters are said to be those of an heiress whom Jenkin Mosley had married. Those in the first and fourth quarters are almost identical with the arms borne by the family of Mawdsley of Mawdsley, co. Lancaster, an old family of minor gentry, viz., "Sable a chevron between three pick-axes argent" and those of the Moseleys of Staffordshire, with whom the Manchester Mosleys claimed kinship, viz., "Sable a chevron between three mill picks argent," and the Mosleys have for the most part used one or other of these coats and not the arms found for Sir Nicholas Mosley. Although entitled to arms Sir Nicholas continued to use his merchant's mark. In Raines *MSS.* vol. xvi. p. 189, is a drawing of a seal of this kind which was appended to a deed dated 1609.

PEDIGREE I.

Mosley of the Hough.[1]

I. JENKIN MOSLEY, of Hough End, gent., Living 1465, father of

II. JAMES MOSLEY, of Hough End, gent., who attained his full age 1490, father of

III. EDWARD MOSLEY, described as "of the Hough, gent," in the grant of arms to his son, but apparently he was resident in the township of Manchester, where in 1541, he paid the subsidy of 20*s.* on an assessment of £40 in goods.[2] It is evident from the will of his son Francis [see below], that he was dead before 30 Nov., 1568, and in 1571 his son and heir Oswald did suit and service in the Court Leet of Manchester on succeeding him in the ownership of "one tenement in Moston."[3]

Edward Mosley[4] married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Elcock, of Stockport, merchant, probably the person of that name who was Mayor of Stockport in 1549. She was living in 1568.

Edward and Margaret Mosley had issue a very large family, the order of whose birth is unknown :—

[1] Except where otherwise stated baptisms and burials took place at the Manchester Collegiate Church.

[2] Subsidy Roll, 1541 (Record Soc.)

[3] Manchester Court Leet Records, vol. i. p. 138.

[4] An Edward M. was married at Didsbury, 19 Nov., 1561, to Elizabeth Massie, but as the mother of Francis M. was living in 1568, it is evident that this must be another Edward M.

NICHOLAS (see below).
ANTHONY (see Pedigree II. Mosley of Ancoats).
OSWALD (see Pedigree III. Mosley of Garrett).
FRANCIS, of London, probably a merchant. His will dated 30 Nov., 1568, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1571 (48 Martyn) is given below.[1]

T. ffrancisci Moseley. } The last daie of November 1568 in London I comend my soule to the mercie of god and my bodie to be in what place shall please him, And fyndyng my estate at this present ffive hundreth markȩ accompting my house at ffiftie poundȩ with the household stuffe there within and all my debtȩ being paied I giue to my brother Anthonie my interest of my saied house and the household stuffe therw^th^in and all my aparell and CC markȩ sterling more, in paieng to my mother during hir Lief everie yere five poundȩ oute of the same more to my Sister Margaret wief to Priestlie tenne poundȩ, to Isabell tenne poundȩ to Jane twentie poundȩ To Elyn wief to tort tenne poundȩ to my Syster Sadworth tenne poundȩ more to my brother Nicholas a ring of gold of one ounce And to my brother Proctour a ringe of golde of one oz. And to all theis which followe herafter everie one a ringe or Hoope of golde of twoe Aungells Price within the which shalbe written crannys dieu et aymes lunge lautre, that is to saie, fear god and love one another, my mother one, Mr. Lawrens one, Margaret Moseley *als* Whartbrocke one, Katherin Proctour one, my vncle Anthonye Elcock one, my cozin ffrancȩ Elcocke one, and Nicholas Elcock one, Oswolde Moseley one, my Sister Troughton one, and my brother Anthonie one of

[1] Transcribed by MISS E. M. WALFORD.

one oz. To the poore of the parrishe of Manchester iiij^{li} to be distributed at the discrec̃on of my brother Nicholas Moseley. And for the rest of my good^{s} I will it to be giuen amongest my brothers and Sisters by the discrec̃on of my brother Nicholas my brother Proctor and therafter as everie one shall merritt. And for so muche as I haue good opinion of my brother Oswolde and if ye finde him a good husband and that he doe proffitt of that which my father left him I will that ye lend him of y^{e} said rest twentie or thirtie pound^{s} sterling for five yeres vpon an obligac̃on and after to be distributed as is abouesaied. And in witnes of the truthe I haue made this present testamēt comendinge ye all to god which giue vs pardon of our offence ioyfull meeting before him, Amen. More I giue to Harry Walton one ring of golde of twoe Aungell^{s} by me ffrauncꝭ Moseley, by yo^{r} brother ffrauncꝭ Moseley for the present helth and good memorye god be thanked. The last daie of November 1568 in London. To A. M. viij^{l} xiiij^{s} iiij^{d}. To N. M. xj^{li} or therabouꝭ. To Mr. Smith Custom^{r} x^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. To Katherin Proctour money she lent me v^{li}. By A. M. iiij^{li} xvj^{s}. By T. Troughton iij^{li} by V. Varberie cxxxiij^{li}. By V. fflaunders xvj^{li} by Edward Humden cvij^{li} x^{s} viij^{d} by N. Elcock for sackcloth liij^{s} iiij^{d}. By N. E. for xliiij yardes ds [*sic*] sattin xxij^{li} v^{s} by N. E. for money lent him xx^{li} money in chest x^{li} at my house and householde stuffe and the apparell therwthin iij$^{xx li}$ [*sic*] more by John Whatbroke xiij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} 392 17 4. The xiith daie of marche 1568[–9] I will that this testament touching Anthonie my brother be of no value but the same that I haue giuen him shalbe distributed to my

BOROUGH OF HYD
PUBLIC FREE

Sister Jane the more parte, and the rest to Ellen, Anne, and my mother at the discrec̃on of my brother Proctor and my brother Nicholas by me ffrauncꝑ Moseley.

Vicesimo octauo Die mensis Januarii Anno Domini 1571 Emanauit com̃issio Nicholao Moseley fri nal̃i et l̃tmo dc̃i def̃ ad administrand̃ bona Jura et credita eiusdem iuxta tenorem et effc̃m dc̃i testat̃i de bene et fidelr administrand̃ eod̃ Jurat̃ &c.

MARGARET, wife of William Priestley, of London. She was married before 30 Nov., 1568, when she is named in her brother's will. Her husband received a grant of arms from Camden, Clarenceux, 2 Feb., 1601.[1]

ISABELL, named in will of Francis M., 1568.

JANE, named in will of Francis M., 1568.

ELLEN, wife of — Tort [?], named in will of Francis M., 1568.

—— wife of — Sadworth, named in will of Francis M., 1568.

KATHARINE [?], wife of Proctor, named in will of Francis M., 1568.

—— wife of T. Troughton, named in will of Francis M., 1568.

ANNE, named in will of Francis M., 1568. Possibly the "sister Anne Thompson" named in will of Lady Mosley.

It is possible that the following were also children of Edward and Margaret M.[2]

ALEXANDER, of Manchester, gent., whose wife Elizabeth was bur. 21 Feb., 1577–8.[3]

EDMUND, of Manchester, Officer to keep the key of the Conduit 1588,[4] bur. 13 Sep., 1598. Marr. Margaret, who was bur.

[1] Hunter's *Familiæ Minorum Gentium*, p. 57, where is a pedigree of Priestley from the College of Arms.

[2] Thomas Mosley, Lord Mayor of York, 1589, belonged to an entirely distinct family.

[3] Except where otherwise stated baptisms and burials took place at the Manchester Collegiate Church.

[4] Manch. Court Leet Rec., vol. ii. p. 27.

16 Sep., 1589, and had issue *Margaret*, bap. 21 Sep., 1586; *Ellen*,[1] bur. 5 Sep., 1588; *Oswald*, bap. 5 May, 1588.

IV. SIR NICHOLAS MOSLEY, of Hough End, knight, Born about 1527. It is probable that he was until the death of his brother Francis engaged in trade in Manchester, as several of his children were bap. at Didsbury. He however removed to London when he was about fifty.[2] He was citizen and clothworker, elected alderman of Aldersgate ward 13 Nov., 1589, transferred to Langbourne ward 8 Oct., 1594, and remained an alderman until 20 April, 1602,[3] when he disrobed himself and retired to the country. He served the offices of sheriff in 1590–1,[4] and lord mayor in 1599–1600, being knighted in August, 1600, during his mayoralty. He prospered in business and, among many other properties, purchased the lordship of the Manor of Manchester in 1596. He acquired by purchase lands in Withington, and on the site of his father's tenement built Hough End Hall, and on retiring from business went there to live. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Lancaster and high sheriff in 1603.[5] Sir Nicholas Mosley died at Withington, 12 Dec., 1612, and was bur. at Didsbury, 13 Dec., 1612. His will[6] and his inq. p.m.[7] show the extent of his possessions in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire.

Nicholas Mosley marr. 1st Margaret, dau. of Hugh Whitbroke, gent., of Bridgnorth (of a London mercantile family), and had issue.

[1] The Didsbury registers record the bap. 27 Aug., 1581, of Ellin, dau. of Edmund M. possibly identical with this child. There are other Mosleys in the Didsbury registers whose place in the pedigree is not clear.

[2] His name occurs in the general levy of arms in 1574. *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, p. 56.

[3] Information of G. E. Cokayne, Esq., Clarenceux.

[4] List of Sheriffs. P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.

[5] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.

[6] Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 131.

[7] Lancashire Inquisitions, vol. ii. p. 4.

He marr. 2ndly at Allhallows Church, Bread St., London, 19 Oct., 1592, Elizabeth, dau. of John Rookes, gent., and widow of — Hendley, of London.[1] She, by whom he had no issue, survived him, and was bur. at Didsbury, 21 May, 1617.

Her will is printed in Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 140.

Nicholas and Margaret M. had issue (besides daughters whose names are unknown)

1. ROWLAND, of whom below.
2. ANTHONY, citizen and clothworker of London. Described (by his illegitimate son) as "of Housend in Lanc. and London marchant." His father gave him a moiety of the deanery of Bridgnorth on his marriage, but he soon sold it. He was a spendthrift and under his father's will received only a small annuity. He is said to have marr. " . . . . Hewitt sister of Sir William Hewitt "[2] but his wife was Mary widow of Henry Huett. Her nuncupative will was proved in P.C.C. 1600.[3] He was living 1617 when he received a small legacy from his stepmother Lady Mosley.[4]

   By his wife he left issue, *Margaret*, who is named in the wills of Sir Nicholas and Lady M. and may perhaps be the "Margaret daughter of Mr. Anthony Mosley deceased at Jo. Davies" who was bur. at the Coll. Ch. 10 Feb. 1643-4. Anthony Mosley had illegitimate issue by Ann Bleze.

   Anthony Mosley, of London, tallow chandler, who marr. Elizabeth Millet of London and had issue a dau. Elizabeth.[5] Possibly this is the cousin "Anthony Mosley citizen of London" to whom Sir Edward M. 2nd bt. left

[1] Malcolm's *Londinum redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 12.

[2] Visitation of London 1633-35 (Harl. Soc. xvii. 112).

[3] Wills proved in P.C.C. (British Rec. Soc.); see also the will of Sir Nicholas Mosley.

[4] In 1591 Anthony Mosley appeared before the Clerk of the Privy Council, and was "enjoyned not to departe without speciall licence obtained from their lordships." *Acts of the Privy Council*, N. S., vol. xxi. p. 466.

[5] Visitation of London, 1633-35 (Harl. Soc. xvii. 112).

in his (cancelled) will of 1660, a farm called Tudbury Woodhouse, co. Stafford, with remainder to Anthony Mosley's grandson Anthony.[1]

An Anthony M. was bur. 17 Oct., 1676, at Christ Church, Newgate.[2]

3. FRANCIS, bap. at Didsbury, 26 Mar., 1562-3, bur. there 20 July, 1610.
4. NICHOLAS, bap. at Didsbury, 19 Oct., 1564.
5. ALEXANDER, bap. at Dibsbury, 26 Jan., 1565-6, bur. there 14 Mar., 1570-1.
6. SIR EDWARD, of Rolleston, co. Stafford (which he purchased about 1614). Bap. at Didsbury 17 Oct., 1569. Of Gray's Inn, barrister-at-law. Attorney general for the Duchy of Lancaster. J.P. co. Lancaster. M.P. for Preston in Amounderness, 1614. Knighted at Whitehall 31 Dec., 1614. Died unm. 1 July, 1638, and was buried at Rolleston. Will proved in P.C.C. 1638 (160 Lee).

V. ROWLAND MOSLEY, esq., of Hough End, Born *circa* 1560. Was probably engaged in early life in his father's business. Was associated with Sir Nicholas in the purchase of the Manor of Manchester in 1596, and succeeded to the lordship on his father's death. In 1598 he bought the old estates of the Longford family in Withington for £8000. Sir R. Cecil, from whom he purchased the estates, had paid £2,100 for them only three years before. High Sheriff co. Lancaster, 1615,[3] and was a J.P. for the county.[4] Died 23 Feb., 1616-17, bur. at Didsbury, 11 March, 1616-17. M.I. there. Inq. p.m. 16 Apr., 1617.[5]

Rowland M. marr. 1st Anne dau. of Humphrey Haughton,

[1] Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 158.
[2] Register of Christ Church, Newgate (Harl. Soc.)
[3] List of Sheriffs. P.R.O. Lists and indexes No. 9.
[4] Manchester Sessions *MS.*
[5] Lancashire Inquisitions, vol. ii. p. 16.

clothier, of Manchester, and boroughreeve in 1593-4. She was bur. at Didsbury, 27 May, 1613, having had issue

1. MARGARET, marr. at Didsbury, 21 Dec., 1606, as his first wife, William Whitmore, esq. (afterwards knight), of Apley, co. Salop, and died 31 Jan., 1608-9, leaving issue.[1]
2. JOHN, bur. at Didsbury, 8 Feb., 1593-4.
3. EDWARD, named in the will of his grandfather Haughton, Apr., 1598.[2] Apparently died young.

Rowland M. marr. 2ndly at Coll. Ch, 15 Dec., 1613, Anne dau. of Francis Sutton, esq., and sister and coheiress of Richard Sutton, esq., of Sutton, co. Chester. She was bap. at Macclesfield, 2 Apr., 1580,[3] and was bur. at Didsbury, 5 Mar., 1661-2.[4] The management of the family estates during the long minority of her son was in her hands and subsequently his riotous living caused her anxiety as witness the pathetic correspondence with H. Chetham printed by Booker (*Didsbury*, p. 147). She was the mother of

4. ANNE, of Hough End, died unm. Named as executrix in the 1660 will of her nephew Sir Edward Mosley, 2nd bart.; bur. at Didsbury, 3 May, 1693.
5. A CHILD, bur. at Didsbury, 6 Nov., 1615.
6. EDWARD, see below.

VI. SIR EDWARD MOSLEY, baronet (so created 10 July, 1642[5]), of Rolleston, co. Stafford (which he inherited from his uncle Sir Edward M. knight) and of Hough End. Bap. at Didsbury, 15 Sep., 1616. Ward of the King during his minority, his mother being committee of his body and his lands. Sheriff of co. Stafford 1641.[6] An active supporter

[1] Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 10th ed., p. 1696.

[2] Manchester C. L. R., vol. ii. p. 142.

[3] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol ii. p. 444.

[4] At the funeral "there was it was thought 4,000 poore. And one child killed in the crowd."--Newcome's *Diary*, p. 64.

[5] App. to 47th Rep. D.K., p. 133.

[6] Lists of Sheriffs. P.R.O. Lists and Indexes.

of the King during the Civil War and was taken prisoner at Middlewich, 13 Mar., 1642-3.[1] His estates were sequestered and restored 21 Sept., 1647 on payment of £4874. His financial embarrassments are illustrated by the long correspondence between Mrs. Mosley and Humphrey Chetham[2] from whom he had obtained a loan. He was charged with rape but acquitted 28 Jan., 1647-8.[3] Bur. at Didsbury, 4 Dec., 1657.

Sir Edward was marr. at Chorlton Chapel, 15 Nov., 1636,[4] to Maria (Mary) daughter of Sir Gervase Cutler, knight, of Stainborough Hall, co. York (she d. —— 1657. Admon. granted 5 Nov., 1658, to John Wakelyn, principal creditor, at P.C.C.) by whom he had issue :

1. SIR EDWARD (see below).
2. MARY, named in her brother's will, 1660, and then unm., but shortly afterwards marr. Joseph Maynard, esq., of Ealing, co. Middlesex.
3. ANNE, born 3 Mar., bap. at Didsbury, 14 Mar., 1647-8, bur. there 16 May, 1659.

VII. SIR EDWARD MOSLEY, of Rolleston and Hough End, 2nd and last baronet (creation of 1642). Born 15 March, 1637-8, bap. at Didsbury, 3 April, 1638. Matriculated at Oxford (Brasenose Coll.) 28 Mar, 1655.[5] M.P. for St. Michael (Cornwall) 1661 to his death. Sheriff co. Lancaster 1660.[6] In 1662 he was nominated a deputy lieutenant by the Earl of Derby, lord lieutenant, but the King did not approve of the appointment.[7] Died s.p. at Hough End 14 Oct., 1665. Bur. at Didsbury, 21 Oct., 1665. His wills

[1] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 257.
[2] Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 147.
[3] Harleian Miscellany, vol. iii. p. 499.
[4] Didsbury Registers.
[5] Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*
[6] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.
[7] Cal. Dom. S.P. 1661-2, pp. 483, 495, 524.

are printed by Booker (*Didsbury*, p. 158) and were followed by long litigation in the family. He marr. Katharine dau. of William 1st Baron Grey of Werke. She marr. 2ndly at the French Chapel in the Savoy (lic. dated 6 Apr., 1667[1]) Sir Charles North, who was created Lord Grey de Rolleston, 1673, and in 1677 succeeded his father as 5th Lord North of Kirtling. He died 1690. His widow marr. 3rdly Colonel Francis Russell. Lady Grey and North, who died in the Barbadoes (Admon. being granted 18 June, 1695[2]), had a life interest in the lordship of the manor of Manchester and in the Rolleston estates.

PEDIGREE II.

Mosley of Ancoats.

IV. ANTHONY MOSLEY [son of Edward, see pedigree I.], of the Milngate, Manchester, clothier or clothworker, Borough-reeve of Manchester 1591-2, Constable 1596-7 and re-elected 1603 but declined to serve on account of the prevalence of the plague.[3] Is included in the list of free holders, 1600,[4] but was not the owner of Ancoats as he is said, in most of the pedigrees, to have been. Died 25 March, 1607, aged 70; bur. 27 Mar., 1607. Brass in Coll. Ch. Will dated 14 Nov., 1606.[5]

He marr. Alice dau. of Richard Webster,[6] merchant, of Manchester. She marr. 2ndly at Coll. Ch. 3 May, 1613

[1] Marriage Allegations, Vicar General (Harl. Soc., vol. xxiii. p. 132.)

[2] *Complete Peerage*, by G. E. C., vol. vi. p. 65.

[3] Court Leet Rec., vol. ii. p. 197.

[4] Record Soc., vol. xii.

[5] Chetham Soc., N. S., vol. xxviii. p. 15.

[6] Elizabeth Webster in her will, dated 20th February, 1586-7, mentions her son-in-law Anthony Mosley, her daughter Alice, and their children Oswald and Francis.

(lic. dated 30 Apr., 1613[1]), John Cudworth, gent., of Werneth, and died at the house of her son Rowland M. in the Milngate, and was bur. 12 Mar., 1640-1, having had issue by her first husband

1. OSWALD, bap. 26 Apr., 1583 (see below).
2. NICHOLAS, bap. 17 Jan., 1584-5 ; bur. 8 Feb., 1585-6.
3. FRANCIS, bap. 23 Jan., 1585-6. Was in business in Manchester as a clothier, and had an estate at Collyhurst, being often described as "of Collyhurst, gent.," though it appears from the will of Sir Edward Mosley 2nd bart. that Collyhurst was held on lease from the Hough End branch of the family. It is certain however that he purchased a messuage and lands there from his brother Oswald in 1610,[2] and his purchases and sales of land in Manchester were numerous. He was fined as a royalist.[3] Boroughreeve of Manchester, 1614, and probably also in 1635.

He died at Alkrington[4] (the residence of his granddaughter's husband), 9 Oct., 1662. Bur. at Coll. Ch. 14 Oct., 1662, when Mr. Symonds preached the sermon.[5]

Francis M. marr. 1st at the Coll. Ch. 11 June, 1610 (lic. dated 31 May, 1610), Isabel, dau. of John Tipping, of Salford, clothier, by his wife Isabel, sister of Mrs. Margaret Nugent. She was bur. 22 June, 1612. 2ndly Jane Gandie, widow, of the parish of Sandbach (lic. dated 2 Feb., 1626-17).[6] She was bur. 24 Nov., 1635. By his first wife he had issue

1. *Nicholas*, of Collyhurst, gent., and also of Manchester, clothier, bap. 3 Mar., 1610-11, named in the will of his uncle Richard, 1627. Inherited property from Mrs. Margaret

[1] Raines *MSS.*, vol. xvi. p. 361.

[2] C.L.R., vol. ii. p. 257.

[3] *The Calendar of Committee for Compounding Cases*, 1643-46, Part II., p. 1390, and Stanning's *Royalist Composition Papers* (Record Soc.), give interesting details of the affairs of Francis Mosley, and his son Nicholas.

[4] Booker's *Prestwich* (quoting Prestwich registers).

[5] Newcome's *Diary*, p. 132.

[6] Piccope *Pedigrees*, vol. i. p. 182.

Nugent,[1] and is frequently referred to in the Court Leet Records, being evidently a careless citizen. Nicholas, being then in partnership with his father, was fined as a royalist. He was bur. 4 Feb., 1658-9, and five months later (19 July, 1659) the register records the baptism of an illegitimate son by Jane Edison or Addison, who however was bur. 18 Feb., 1659-60. Nicholas M. marr. 1st at Eccles, 26 Oct., 1630, Ellen dau. of William Cooke, linen-draper, of Manchester, boroughreeve in 1629. She, whose fortune did not equal her husband's expectation,[2] was bur. 22 December, 1635, leaving issue (1) Anne,[3] born at Manchester, 10 Nov., 1631,[4] bap. 17 Nov., 1631. Marr. at Coll. Ch. 10 June, 1661, to Robert Lever, gent., of Alkrington, and died 20 Dec., 1710; (2) Ellen, bap. 7 Apr., 1633, bur. 29 Feb., 1635-6; (3) Isabel, bap. 18 Jan., 1634-5, bur. 15 Nov., 1635.

Nicholas Mosley married 2ndly Millicent. She was bur. 28 June, 1642.

2. *Margaret*, bap. 14 June, 1612, bur. 17 Jan., 1612-13.

4. ELLEN, bap. 9 July, 1587. Marr. 1st at Coll. Ch. 13 Nov., 1606 (lic. dated 29 Oct., 1606) to Walter Nugent, mercer, of Manchester. He, who was joint founder of Walter and Margaret Nugent's Charity, 1609, was bur. 10 Mar., 1613-14. His will[5] shows no signs of the unhappiness referred to in Sir O. Mosley's *Family Memoirs* (p. 24). She was marr. 2ndly (lic. dated Dec., 1615) to Henry Sewell [or Shewell] of Tetlow, and was living in 1630, when she is named in the will of Mrs. Margaret Nugent.

5. NICHOLAS, bap. 7 Aug., 1588, bur. 18 Jan., 1588-9.

[1] Court Leet Rec., vol. iii. p. 209.

[2] *Royalist Composition Papers* (Record Soc.)

[3] By his will of 1660 Sir Edward Mosley intended her to have the reversion of the Collyhurst lands after the determination of the lease granted to Francis, her grandfather.

[4] Booker's *Prestwich* (quoting registers.)

[5] Court Leet Records, vol. ii. p. 290.

6. ANTHONY, bap. 24 Oct., 1591, bur. 26 Aug., 1598.
7. ALICE, bap. 1 Jan., 1592-3, Marr. (lic. dated 4 Sep., 1611) to John Cudworth, gent., of Werneth (son of her stepfather). Her will dated 2 Apr., 1674, was proved at Chester, 7 Sep., 1683.
8. MARGARET, bap. 31 July, 1594, bur. 10 Sep., 1594.
9. ELIZABETH, bap. 20 July, 1595, bur. 8 Oct., 1602.
10. EDWARD, bap. 18 July, 1596. Stated by Sir O. Mosley to have married and had two daughters, who both died young, and to have been "buried in the cemetery of the Collegiate Church in 1617." His name does not occur in the register.
11. RICHARD, of Manchester, clothier, bap. 10 Aug., 1597. Died unm. Bur. 7 Feb., 1627-8. His will, proved at Chester, 1628, is printed in Chetham Soc., N. S. vol. 28, p. 35.
12. ROWLAND, described in 1627[1] as of Turton, in 1632[2] as of Sharples, and in 1640 as of the Milngate, Manchester, and in 1627–32 as "junior," presumably to distinguish him from Rowland of the Garrett branch of the family. Bap. 22 May, 1603. Bur. 30 Nov., 1656. Marr.[3] Jane, widow of Anthony Browne, gent., of the Marsh, (Chapel-en-le-Frith), co. Derby.[4] She was bur. 17 Dec., 1644.

    Issue

    Jane, bap. at Coll. Ch., 11 Sep., 1627, and at Bolton on the following day.

    Alice, bap. at Coll. Ch., 6 June, 1630.

    Frances, bap. at Bolton, 30 Sep., 1632, and at Coll. Ch. on the same day.
13. ANNE, named in father's will, 1607, and in bro. Richard's will, 1627, stated in *Family Memoirs*, to have d. unm.

[1] Coll. Ch. Reg. [2] Bolton Register.

[3] In the *Family Memoirs* he is stated to have married in 1613 the widow of Mr. Outlow, but it is obvious that the statement is not accurate.

[4] The Coll. Church Register, 24 Feb., 1637, records the bur. of "Jane, dau. of Anthoneye Browne late of ye Marsh, in the co. of Derbye, gent., deceased at her father-in-law's, Mr. Rowland Mosley, in the Milnegate."

V. OSWALD MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats (which he purchased from Sir John Byron, 23 Jan., 1608-9, for £250[1]), bap. 26 Apr., 1583. Matric. at Oxford (Brasenose College), 1597, aged 14.[2] Boroughreeve of Manchester, 1607-8, constable, 1609–10, and sometime steward of the Court Leet. Mayor of Stockport, 1611. High Constable of the Hundred of Salford, 1612.[3] An active J.P. for the county of Lancaster[4] from about 1616 to his death. Died at Ancoats 9 Nov., 1630, aged 47, bur. 11 Nov., 1630, at the Coll. Ch., where there is a brass to his memory.[5] His will, dated 6 Oct., 1627, was not proved until 5 Feb., 1673-4.

Oswald M. marr. at Stockport, 22 Sept., 1602, Anne Lowe. She is variously described as the dau. of Alexander Lowe,[6] of Mile End, Mayor of Stockport, 1587, and as the dau. of Ralph Lowe,[7] of Mile End, Stockport. The former is probably correct. Bur. 21 June, 1671. Will proved at Chester, 1671.

Issue

1. MARGARET, bap. 26 Dec., 1604, bur. 27 Dec., 1604.
2. "An INFANT of Oswald Mosleyes of Stockport gent.," bur. at Stockport, 3 Dec., 1605.
3. "An INFANT of Oswald Mosley the younger," bur. at Coll. Ch. 22 Nov., 1606.
4. ANNE, bap. Nov., 1607, bur. 5 Nov., 1607.
5. ANNE, bap. 31 Jan., 1608-9. Marr. 1st at Coll. Ch. 26 May, 1625, to Robert Booth, of Salford (eldest son of Humphrey

[1] Abstracts of Chetham deeds in Chetham Library (B 52).

[2] *Reg. Univ. Ox.*, vol. ii. Part II. p. 222.

[3] *Lancashire Lieutenancy*, p. 254.

[4] In Reference Library, Manchester, is the original volume in which he and his clerk entered the cases which came before him.

[5] In Newcome's *Autobiography*, p. 97, it is stated that O. M. never had his portrait painted, and that this was a source of regret to his youngest son Francis M. It seems evident from this that the figure on the brass is only a conventional one.

[6] *Lancashire Funeral Certificates*, p. 54; Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 347.

[7] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 405.

Booth the elder, founder of Trinity Chapel), who was bur. at Coll. Ch. 24 Dec., 1634, leaving issue Sir Robert Booth, knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland. She marr. 2ndly, at Stockport, 8 Aug., 1637, the Rev. Thomas Case, M.A., Rector of Stockport, 1645-6, and afterwards of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Ejected 1662. Mrs. Case was living in 1695, when she was named in the will of Sir Edward Mosley, knight.

6. "An INFANT of Oswald Mosley of Ancoats gent.", bur. 9 Jan. 1610-11.
7. NICHOLAS, bap. 26 Dec., 1611 (see below).
8. ELIZABETH, bap. 26 June, 1614, bur. 19 Dec., 1615.
9. MARGARET, bap. 5 Nov., 1616. Named in will of her uncle Richard, 1627. Marr. at Coll. Ch. 15 Nov., 1642, to the Rev. John Angier, M.A.
10. SIR EDWARD, knight, of Hulme, bap. 6 Dec., 1618. Named in will of his uncle Richard, 1627. Matric. at Oxford (Brasenose Coll.) 10 Oct., 1634, age 15.[1] Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, 1645. One of the Commissioners for the administration of justice in Scotland during the Commonwealth. By the family compact which followed the litigation concerning the will of Sir Edward Mosley, 2nd bart., he became possessed of Hulme Hall and other estates, and shortly before his death became lord of the manor of Manchester. He was knighted 4[1] June, 1689. Died 25 July, 1695. Bur. at Didsbury, 31 July, 1695. He marr. Meriel, dau. of Richard Saltonstall, of Huntwick, co. York (son of Sir Richard Saltonstall, of New England). She was bur. at Didsbury, 14 July, 1697. Admon. granted to her dau. Dame Anne Bland, 7 Aug., 1697. (P.C.C.) Issue:—

Edward, eldest son, bur. at Didsbury, 14 Apr., 1677.[2]

Anne (only surviving dau. and heiress), bap. 28 Aug., 1664. Marr. at Chorlton Chapel, 31 Mar., 1685,[3] to Sir John

[1] Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses.*

[2] He was living in 1665, when he was named as principal legatee under the will of Sir Edward Mosley, 2nd Bart.

[3] Recorded in Coll. Ch. Register, under date Apr. 10.

Bland, baronet, of Kippax, co. York. He died Oct., 1715. Lady Bland was lady of the manor of Manchester, and was the principal founder of St. Anne's Church, Manchester. She d. 26 July, 1734, and was bur. at Didsbury, 3 Aug., 1734, Her son sold the Hulme estate.

Nicholas, bap. 18 Aug., 1666, d. 3 Sep., 1688,[1] bur. at Didsbury, 8 Sep., 1688.

Francis, bap. at Hulme, 8 Sep., 1677,[2] bur. at Didsbury, 10 Sep., 1677.

11. MARY, bap. 26 Dec., 1620. Marr. at Coll. Ch. 17 Feb. 1647-8, to George Crowther, of London. From her dau. Anne, wife of Thomas Butterworth, descended the family of Bayley, of Hope.[3]

12. ELIZABETH, bap. 12 Jan. 1622-3, bur. 11 April, 1625.

13. OSWALD, of Manchester, gent., bap. 23 Aug., 1625, named in will of his uncle Richard, 1627, bur. 15 Dec., 1653. He marr. 1st Anne, dau. of William Lever, gent., of Kersal. She was bur. 13 Aug., 1649; and 2ndly Elizabeth, dau. of John Lightboune.

Issue by first wife

Anne, bap. 13 Apr,, 1648. Marr. Rev. Samuel Angier, minister of Dukinfield Chapel, who died 8 Nov., 1713. She died 24 July, 1690, and was buried 26 July at Coll. Ch.,[4] where there is a M.I.[5] She and her sister Elizabeth Ravald are named in the will of Rawsthorne Lever, of Kersal, 1689, as daus. of his late aunt Anne Mosley.

Elizabeth, bap. 14 June, 1649. Marr. at Coll. Ch., 12 Aug., 1671, to Robert Ravald.

Margaret, bap. 3 Aug., 1653.

14. SAMUEL, bap. 11 May, 1628. Stated in *Family Memoirs* to

[1] Newcome's *Autobiography*, p. 256.
[2] Coll. Ch. Reg.
[3] *The Family of Bayley of Hope*, by E. Axon.
[4] Gordon's *Dukinfield Chapel*, p. 40.
[5] Owen *MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 182.

have "resided in Ireland in 1664, where he married, but died without issue, 1673-4." It is probable, however, that there is some confusion with Samuel of the Garrett branch of the family, for in the Collegiate Church registers occur the burials of Alice, wife of Samuel Mosley, of Ardwick, gent., 8 Jan., 1671-2; Samuel Mosley, of Chorlton Row, gent., 3 Mar., 1673-4; and Anne Mosley, gentlewoman, Chorlton Row, 19 Jan., 1692-3.

14. Rev. Francis, bap. 26 Sep., 1630. Of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, admitted 6 Sep., 1646;[1] M.A. 1654; Fellow 1650; public preacher at Bunbury, 30 Aug., 1654;[2] received Presbyterian ordination at the Collegiate Church, Manchester, 10 Jan., 1654-5. It does not appear whether he received episcopal ordination. He welcomed the Restoration and was appointed by the King one of the fellows of the Collegiate Church in 1660, was appointed vicar of Bunbury in 1661, and rector of Wilmslow in 1673-4. From 1669–1681 he was also vicar of Bowdon. The rectory of Wilmslow and the Manchester fellowship he held until his death. He had an estate at Turf Moss, Stretford, and appears to have resided there. Said to have been a J.P. for Lancashire *circa* 1662,[3] but his name does not occur in the list in the Mosley *MS.*[4] His will dated 18 May, 1699, and proved at Chester, 18 Nov., 1699, is printed by Raines.[5] Died 14 August, 1699. Bur. 18 Aug., 1699. Francis Mosley marr. at Congleton,[6] 19 Dec., 1655 (notice of marr. published at Prestbury, Nov.-Dec., 1655),[7] Katharine, dau. of John Davenport, esq., of Davenport. She was bap. at Marton, 1 May, 1627,[8] and was bur. at Collegiate

[1] *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iv. p. 80.
[2] Shaw's *Plundered Ministers' Accounts*, vol. ii. p. 50.
[3] *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii. p. 38.
[4] Manchester Reference Library.
[5] *Fellows of the Coll. Ch.* by Raines, pp. 176 and 177 (Chet. Soc., N. S., vol. 21).
[6] Newcome's *Diary*.
[7] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol ii., p. 214.
[8] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 388.

Church 7 Sep., 1702. Her will dated 1699 and proved 1702 is printed by Raines.

Issue

Elizabeth, d. [or bur.] 14 Feb., 1692, in 33rd year. M.I. formerly at Wilmslow.[1]

Edward, bap. 16 May, 1663, bur. at Stretford, 21 Apr. 1674[2] (the bur. is recorded in the Coll. Ch. registers).

Francis, born 19 May, bap. 8 June, 1665, at his father's house (Coll. Ch. register). Matric. Oxf. Univ. 8 Apr., 1685, age 16, B.A. 1688, M.A. 1691.[3] Rector of Rolleston. Bur. 1738. Marr. at Barwick, 18 June, 1693, to Jane, dau. of Wm. Ellis, esq., of Kiddall, co. York.[4] She was bap. at Barwick 26 June, 1670, bur. at Rolleston, 1724. The descendants of Francis were, for two or three generations, owners of Turfmoss, Stretford and Lightburch, co. Derby.[5]

Oswald, bur. at Wilmslow, 12 Feb., 1674, aged 7. M.I.[6]

Meriel, born 18 Aug., bap. at Coll. Ch. 31 Aug., 1669, and at Stretford, 1 Sept., 1669, bur. 29 Dec., 1669, at Stretford[7] (recorded also at Coll. Ch.).

Anne, eld. dau., marr. 15 Dec., 1674,[8] Richard Whitworth, esq., of Adbaston, co. Stafford, and was mother of Charles, 1st Lord Whitworth.

Catherine, marr. at Wilmslow,[9] 29 Feb., 1684-5, to Joseph Hooper, of Manchester, merchant, and was mother of Francis Hooper, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

[1] Owen *MSS.*, vol. xxi., p. 19.
[2] Bailey's *Old Stretford*, p. 40.
[3] Foster's *Alumni Oxon.*
[4] *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xiv., p. 108.
[5] Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, pp. 34-35. Tallent-Bateman's *Longford*, 1901.
[6] Barritt *MSS.*
[7] Bailey's *Old Stretford*, p. 40.
[8] *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. lxi. p. 161.
[9] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 93.

VI. NICHOLAS MOSLEY, Esq., of Ancoats, bap. at Coll. Ch. 26 Dec., 1611. A royalist, and fined £120, his delinquency being "deserting the Parliament's and going into the King's quarters and refusing to assist the Commonwealth."[1] J.P. co. Lancaster, a record of his work in that capacity, 1661-1672, being in the Reference Library, Manchester. Boroughreeve of Manchester, 1661-2. Farmer or receiver and chief collector of hearth money for the county of Chester.[2] Author of *A treatise on the passions and faculties of the soul of man*, 1653. Died 20 Oct., 1672, and bur. at Coll. Ch. 28 Oct., 1672, M.I.[3] Will proved at Chester.

Marr. Jane dau. of John Lever, gent., of Alkrington. She died 25 June, 1707, in 90th year, and was bur. at Coll. Ch.[4]

Issue

1. Mary, bap. 15 July, 1638, bur. 6 May, 1656.
2. Oswald, bap. 1 Sep., 1639. (See below.)
3. Anne, bap. 4 Jan., 1640-1, died 5 Apr., 1697, bur. at Coll. Ch., 8 Apr., 1697. M.I.[5]
4. Elizabeth, bap. 10 July, 1642, bur. 14 Nov., 1708, aged 66. M.I.[6]
5. Alice, bap., 12 Mar., 1646-7, bur. 17 Mar., 1646-7.
6. Edward, of Manchester, gent., bur. at Coll. Ch. 10 Mar., 1690-1, aged 41. M.I.[7]
7. Nicholas, born 3 Sept., 1654, bap. at Ancoats, 28 Sep., 1654 (registered at Coll. Ch.). Apprenticed to Jonathan Wilson, citizen and apothecary of London. Admitted to the freedom of the Society of Apothecaries 2 Apr., 1678. Practised in the parish of St. Paul, Shadwell, and died of fever, 1697.[8]

[1] Royalist Composition Papers (Record Soc.).
[2] Exchequer Depositions (Rec. Soc., vol. xi.) p. 139.
[3] Owen's *MSS.*, vol. xxiii. p. 226.
[4] Owen *MSS.*, vol. xxiii., p. 226.
[5] Owen's *MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 141.
[6] Owen's *MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 141.
[7] Owen's *MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 141.
[8] Sir O. Mosley's *Family Memoirs*, p. 54.

Married Elizabeth . . . who also died of fever, 1697. Several sons died of fever in 1697. Nicholas the surviving son was a woollen draper in Manchester, and was bur. 12 Mar., 1733-4, leaving a large family, of whom the youngest son, John Parker Mosley, succeeded to the family estates, and became first baronet of the third creation. He was ancestor of the present Mosleys of Rolleston.

8. FRANCIS, bap. 12 Apr., 1656, bur. 17 Oct., 1656.
9. JANE, marr. John Fletcher, esq.
10. CATHERINE, marr. Thomas Mort, esq., of Peel. Bur. 16 Jan., 1734-5, as wife of late Richard Mort, of Peel, esq. Will dated 1 Nov., 1734.

VII. OSWALD MOSLEY, ESQ., of Ancoats and Rolleston. Bap. 1 Sep., 1639. Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1699.[1] Bur. at Coll. Ch. 2 Sept., 1726, aged 87. M.I.[2] Marr. at Blackburn, 24 Jan., 1670-1,[3] Mary, dau. of William Yates, of Stanley House, Blackburn, barrister-at-law. She was born Nov., 1652; bur. at Coll. Ch. 16 Oct., 1728.

Issue

1. JANE, marr. at Dukinfield Old Chapel, 5 July, 1699, George Leycester, esq., of Toft, and died 14 June, 1728.[4]
2. OSWALD, bap. 11 Aug., 1674 (see below).
3. NICHOLAS, bap. at Ancoats, 20 Aug., 1677 (Coll. Ch. Reg.) citizen and wax chandler of London. Marr. Elizabeth . . . and had issue, both bap. at St. John Baptist in Wallbrook, London,[5] *Mary*, bap. 24 Oct., 1701, and *Anne*, bap. 19 Nov., 1702, who are both stated[6] to have died unm., though possibly the elder was the Mary Mosley, spinster, of St. John's parish, who was

[1] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.
[2] Owen *MSS.*, vol. xxiii. p. 226.
[3] Baines's *Lancashire*, ed. Croston, vol. iii. p. 150.
[4] Ormerod's *Cheshire*, ed. Helsby, vol. i. p. 507.
[5] Harl. Soc. Reg., 8.
[6] *Family Memoirs.*

marr. at St. Antholin's, London, 30 Nov., 1719, to John Watts, of Lincoln's Inn, bachelor.[1]

4. WILLIAM, born 10, bap. 15 Mar., 1680-1, bur. 21 April, 1687. M.I.[2]
5. EDWARD, born 13, bap. 16 Jan., 1689-90. Died 20 Dec., 1714, aged 25, bur. at Coll. Ch. 24 Dec., 1714. He presented part of the Communion plate to St. Ann's Church in 1714.[3]

VIII. SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, of Ancoats and Rolleston, baronet (so created 1720), bap. 11 Aug., 1674. Matric. Oxford, 19 Jan., 1690-1, aged 16. Student of Gray's Inn, 1691.[4] Succeeded to the lordship of the manor of Manchester, 1734. Builder of the first Manchester Exchange. Sheriff of Staffordshire, 1714.[5] Died at Bath,[6] bur. at Rolleston, 10 June, 1751.

Marr. at Worksop, 4 Feb., 1702-3,[7] Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Thornhaugh, esq., of Fenton, co. Notts. She was born 10 July, 1671, and was bur. at Rolleston.

Issue

1. SIR OSWALD, 2nd baronet, born 21 Apr., 1705,[8] Lord of the Manor of Manchester. Died 26 Feb., 1757, in 52nd year. Bur at Rolleston.
2. REV. SIR JOHN, 3rd and last baronet of the 2nd creation. Lord of the Manor of Manchester. Rector of Rolleston and of Fenton. Died unm., 22 Sep., 1779.[9] Bur. at Rolleston.
3. EDWARD, died unm. at Liverpool, 1734, bur. at Rolleston.

[1] Register of St. Antholin's, London (Harl. Soc. Reg.).

[2] Owen *MSS.*, vol. xxiii. p. 228.

[3] Bardsley's *Memorials of St. Ann's*, p. 14.

[4] Foster's *Alumn. Oxon.*

[5] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.

[6] Registers of St. James's, Bath, 2 June, 1751. "S[r] Oswell Mosley was carried away." *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. ix. p. 40.

[7] Misc. Gen. et Her., 3rd S., vol. iii. p. 148.

[8] Dukinfield Nonconformist Register.

[9] *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1779, p. 472.

4. HENRY, died inf., bur. at Rolleston.
5. ELIZABETH, marr. Humphrey Trafford, esq., of Trafford, and died s.p. at York, 16 Oct., 1786, aged 72.[1]

PEDIGREE III.

MOSLEY OF GARRETT.

IV. OSWALD MOSLEY, of the Garrett, Manchester (which he purchased shortly before 2 Oct., 1595, from Sir Thomas Gerard[2]). Clothier in Manchester. Constable, 1590. Boroughreeve, 1596-7. Will, in which he desires to be bur. in the parish church of Manchester, "amongst my ancestors," dated 20 Dec., 1621, and proved at Chester.[3] Bur. at Coll. Ch., 5 Jan., 1621-2.

Marr. at Coll. Ch., 10 June, 1589, Cicely, dau. of Richard Tipping,[4] merchant, of Manchester. She was bur. 26 Jan., 1599–1600.

Issue

1. OSWALD, bap. 25 Mar., 1590. Constable of Manchester, 1619. Died before 20 Dec., 1621. Marr. at Stockport, 13 Feb., 1616-7, Elizabeth, dau.[5] of Rev. Richard Gerard, M.A., Rector of Stockport, where she was bap. 19 Sep., 1591. She was living

[1] Her will is printed in *New England Hist. and Genealogical Register*, vol. xlix. p. 499.

[2] Court Leet Records, vol. ii. p. 103.

[3] Court Leet Records, vol. iii. p. 129.

[4] The will of Richard's widow, Isabel, 1598, mentions her dau. Cicely, wife of Oswald Mosley, of Manchester, draper, and five children.—Piccope *MSS.*, vol. xi. p. 115.

[5] Elizabeth Gerard is usually described as second wife of Oswald Mosley the elder, but more probably her husband was, as here stated, the younger man. The elder Oswald names no wife in his will, and the Manchester Registers describe the father of Ann Mosley, bap. 10 Nov., 1618, as "M[r] Oswald Mosley the younger of the Garrett."

in 1628, when she erected a monument in Stockport parish church to the memory of her father.[1]

Oswald and Elizabeth had issue

An Infant, bur. 30 Oct., 1617.

Ann, bap. 10 Nov., 1618, bur. 14 Mar., 1618-9.

Oswald, bap. 12 Mar., 1619–20. Received under his grandfather Mosley's will messuages at Moston. Living 1637, when he was named in the will of Mrs. Alice Clarke.[2]

2. EDWARD, bap. 15 Aug., 1591, bur. 30 Apr., 1600.
3. NICHOLAS, bap. 26 Nov., 1592, bur. 4 Nov., 1598.
4. ROWLAND, bap. 3 Mar., 1593-4 (see below).
5. SAMUEL, of the Garrett., bap. 2 Mar., 1594-5. Inherited from his father closes in Alport field, and succeeded to the Garrett on the death of his brother Francis. Said to have gone to Ireland, and was apparently not resident in Manchester from from 1627 to 1630, when he was repeatedly ordered to do suit and service for his lands.[3] Sold his Manchester property (or a portion of it), 1630. Living 1637.
6. MARGARET, bap. 8 Feb., 1595-6. Marr. Robert Vawdrey, gent., of Reddings, co. Chester, and had issue.[4] In his will her father expressed doubts as to the legality of this marriage, and some accounts give the husband's name as John Vawdrey.
7. MARY, bap. 31 July, 1597.
8. FRANCIS, of the Garrett, bap. 21 Sep., 1598. Succeeded his father at the Garrett, bur. 12 Oct., 1625.

V. ROWLAND MOSLEY, of The Nook, Manchester, gent., Bap. 3 Mar., 1593-4. Inherited from his father closes in Alport Park, which he mortgaged before 1630.[5] Constable of Manchester 1624, Boroughreeve 1631. From the frequency with which his name and his widow's name occur

[1] Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 368.
[2] Court Leet Records, vol. iii. p. 303.
[3] Court Leet Records, vol. iii. p. 129 &c.
[4] *Palatine Note Book*, vol. i. p. 88.
[5] Court Leet Records, vol. iii. p. 286.

as being fined for breaking the assize of ale it is evident that they kept an alehouse, and he is described as an "innkeeper" in the Manchester Sessions *MS.* He was. bur. 4 May, 1653.

He marr. at the Coll. Ch. 8 Apr., 1618, Isabel Dodge. She (who is perhaps the Isabel, dau. of Oliver Dodge, who was bap. at Stockport, 20 July, 1595), was bur. 25 May, 1674. Will[1] dated 4 May, 1674, proved at Chester, 20 June, 1674.

Issue

1. ISABEL, bap. 20 Feb., 1619-20, bur. 14 July, 1690. Will dated dated 5 July, 1690, proved at Chester.[1] Marr. 1st Wlliam Rollinson. 2ndly at Coll. Ch. 29 Sept., 1656, William Plungeon, linen draper, of Manchester. He was bur. 1 Apr., 1673.
2. FRANCIS, bap. 23 Mar., 1621-2 (see below).
3. CICELY, bap. 18 Mar., 1625-6. Marr. Thos. Chamberlayne, gent., of Stafford.

VI. FRANCIS MOSLEY, of the Milngate, Manchester, clothier. Bap. 23 Mar., 1621-2. Bur. 9 Oct., 1671. Marr.[2] at Didsbury, 8 Mar., 1643-4, Ellen, eldest dau. of Thomas Lancashire,[3] clothier, of Manchester, boroughreeve 1625. She was bap. 13 Oct., 1622, and bur. 9 Nov., 1677. Will *(infra)* proved at Chester, 1677.

1. THOMAS, bap. 9 Feb., 1644-5. Apothecary and citizen (admitted 1666) of York. Chamberlain 1675, Sheriff 1679,[4] and Lord Mayor of York 1685-6.[5] In Hunter's *Familæ Minorum Gentium*, vol. iii., pp. 880-81, is a pedigree of Mosley of Burley descended from the Lord Mayor.

[1] Printed in *Palatine Note Book*, vol. iii. pp. 252-254.

[2] The post nuptial settlement, dated 3 Sep., 1649, is given in Raines *MSS.*, vol. xxii. p. 433.

[3] His will names his son-in-law Francis Mosley, his eldest daughter Ellen, and and their son Thomas Mosley. Court Leet Records, vol. iv. p. 61.

[4] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.

[5] Freemen of York, vol. ii. (Surtees Soc.)

2. MARY, bap. 28 May, 1648.
3. HANNAH (or Anne) bap. 9 Mar., 1650-1, bur. 28 Oct., 1730. Named in the wills of Mrs. I. Mosley and Mrs. Plungeon.
4. ELIZABETH, bap. 3 July, 1653, bur. 20 Jan., 1689–90.
5. JUDITH, bap. 10 Aug., 1655. Marr. 12 Apr., 1683, at Prestwich, to Joseph Strethill, of Mobberley.[1]
6. CICELY, bap. 31 Nov., 1657, bur. 24 Mar., 1723-4. Named in will of Mrs. Plungeon.
7. MARTHA, bap. 20 Feb., 1660-1, bur. 5 July, 1665.
8. ROWLAND, bap. 10 Mar., 1663-4. Apothecary and citizen (admitted 1691-2) of York, Chamberlain 1694,[2] Sheriff 1702.[3] Marr. 1st at St. Olave's, York, 25 Apr., 1693, Jane, dau. of John Stapelton, J.P., of Warter, co. York. She was bur. 7 Feb., 1693-4, at All Saints Pavement, York.[4]

   Marr. 2ndly Jane, dau. of Chas. Rickard, esq., of Hext, and had issue.[5] The following is an abstract of his will, which was dated 21 May, 1726, and proved at York, 23 June, 1726.

   [lxxix. 132.]

   Wife Jane for ever the house wherein I now live in the Pavement in the city of York with the Garden & appurtenances Upon Trust to sell & out of the proceeds to pay unto my 5 younger children Catherine Dorothy Francis Elizabeth & Edward £100 apiece at 21.

   Eldest son Thomas £100 if he be living and shall arrive safe in England.

   Daughter Ellen £200 provided she assign her right to my Lands at Great Heck to my executrix. If she refuse, £100 only.

   Daughters Jane and Anne £100 each.

   My 4 children Charles James Mary & Isabella £100 each at 21

   Residue of goods to said wife Jane, executrix.

   Witnesses : John Tomlinson, Ri. Sterne, R. Cordukes.
9. ELLEN, bap. 26 Dec., 1666, bur. 5 Oct., 1672.

[1] Booker's *Prestwich* (quoting register).
[2] Freemen of York, vol. ii.
[3] List of Sheriffs, P.R.O. Lists and indexes, No. 9.
[4] *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. xii. p. 194.
[5] Booker's *Didsbury*, p. 168.

FAMILY MEMORANDA FROM THE MANCHESTER SESSIONS *MS.*

[OSWALD MOSLEY'S MEMORANDA.]

[26*][1] A Copie of an agreement betwixt my Master and his tenants in Chorlton and Risholme [*i.e.* Rusholme] x^mo^ Septembris An^o^ RRs. Angł. xiiij^to^ et Scot' I^mo^.

x^mo^ Sept., 1616. } MEMORANDUM that the Day and yeare abovewritten yt is agreed by & betwixte Osw: Mosley of Ancoates in the Countie of Lancashire esqr one the one parte & John Wilkinson of Risholme in the same Countie yeoman on the other parte and the sayd Osw: Mosley is contented and pleased that yf the sayd John Wilkinson or his assignes Do pay unto the sayd Oswald Mosley his heyres or assignes the some of ten shillings at every feast of the Annuncac̃on of our blessed ladie the virgin or within Fower dayes after so longe as one lease which the sayd John houldeth of the sayd Oswald of lands in Rusholme aforesayd shall endure & have continuance, then the sayd Oswald Mosley & his heyres shall hould the sayd John Wilkinson & his assignes discharged of all workes or services of plowinge, harrowinge, shearinge, leadinge of corne and turves, usuall & reserved in & by the sayd lease & of all forfeitures and penalties arisinge by reason of the same services but yf default of payment bee made at any tyme heareafter then this agreement to bee voyd and the sayd services to bee thenceforth done in kind in such manner & upon such penalties as by the sayd lease is expressed In wytnes whereof to this present writinge the sayd Oswald Mosley hath put his hand the day and yeare first abovewritten.

[1] The figures in brackets refer to the pages of the original *MS.*

[MEMORANDUM CONCERNING PROPERTY OF ROWLAND MOSLEY OF HOUGH.]

3° April, 1617,

[2] An estimate of the Land demysed for the daughters, &c.[1]

Yeald houses per Annum	30 00 00			Lett to Mrs. Mosley widow For this yeare endinge primo Martii, 1617.
Goselache per Annum -	04 10 00			
Rentes				
Walkden and Prestall	7 16 02	07 16 02		att S[t] Margretts & Marklemas
Barton - - - - -		04 05 06		Laurence Crowder att Whitsontide & Marklemas
Sale - - - - -		07 14 08		Laurence Crowder
Streethouse Lane - - -		11 11 02		att Midsomer & Marklemas
The house att Bridge end -		05 00 00		Robte Barlowe
The yeerlie Rent - -		70 17 06		besides casualties.

Memorandum that the dayes appointed for all the Bayliffes to give up theire accounts and to bringe in theire receiptes are the xxiiij[th] of August and the xxiiij[th] of Februarye next ensuinge.

Humfray Davenport.
Osw. Mosleye.
Robte Barlow.
William Sparke.
John Twyford.
Lawrence Crowther.
Robte Brooke.

[1] This refers to "the messuages and lands called Yeeldhouses and Goseleech, in Withington," which Rowland Mosley, of Hough, esq., had demised, by indenture dated 13 Jan., 1616–17, to trustees for the benefit of his grand-daughter, Ann Whitmore, and his daughter Ann Mosley. Cf. *Lancashire Inquisitions, Stuart Period*, Part 2. ed. by J. P. Rylands, pp. 66–70 (Record Society 16).

[30, 31, 32, 33.] Collihurst 10*l.* } The Decree for 10li Rent Charge on Collihurst for the Poore of Manchester, &c.

[A copy of the decree enabling the Mosleys to enclose Collyhurst Common has already been printed in Earwaker's *Court Leet Records*, vol. ii. p. 328, and therefore it is not transcribed here. There are trifling literal differences between the two copies.]

[37*] xiijtio Die Aprilis, 1618.

Memorandum that the day and yeare abovewritten my master [Oswald Mosley] went to Prestwiche and theare in the Churchyarde seased one the bodie of Thomas Birche [1] as his warde by virtue of a grant from Mrs. An Mosleye vidua formerly granted by her deceassed husband Rowland Mosleye esqr.

In wytnes of
Kirke curate of Prestwich
Radcliffe Cowper.

xvto die Julij, 1618.

Memorandum the day and yeare abovewritten Osw: Mosleye did make entrie into a certaine close called the Hoult wood and alsoe into one other close called the Wonnerheyes and theim did claime for and in the name of all the lands tenemts and hereditaments belonginge unto him by or in the right of Thomas Byrche in the custodie or wardshippe of the said Osw. Mosleye.

In the presence and wittnes of
Ralphe Pycrofte
John Wilkinson senior
Radcliffe Cowper

[1] Thomas Birch, of Birch, afterwards a colonel in the Parliamentary forces and M.P. for Liverpool, was son and heir of George Birch, of Birch. He was only three years old on his father's death in 1611, and his wardship fell to Rowland Mosley, esq., as lord of the manor of Withington, within which Birch and Rusholme and the Holt were situated.—Cf. Booker's *Ancient Chapel of Birch*, p. 89.

[NICHOLAS MOSLEY'S MEMORANDA.]

[ANCOATS, CLAYTON (CLEYDEN), AND BESWICK.]

[14] Memorandum that when Mr. Oswald Mosley bought Ancoates lands of Sir John Byron (one third part thereof undevided) did belong to the schoole of Manchester. And when Mr. Mosley began to build Ancoates hall the Feoffees of the schoole did oppose alledgeing that it would stand upon the schoole land. But Mr. Mosley supposeing that they had noe right onely a rent charge of 18^{s} out of the whole which Rent had beene paid by the former occupiers agreed to have the matter heard in the Dutchy upon bill and answer, upon which a third part was decreed against him, and a division was made. And those lands now called the Schoole lands were by Order of the Dutchy sett out, then Mr. Mosleye tooke a lease from them paying 50^{l} Fine and 18*s.* Rent for 21 years. And when that lease expired they made a new lease for 10 yeares to Mr. Mosley paying 4^{l} Rent, after that lease expired they raised the rent to 10^{l} from year to year.

Afterwards it was leased to O. Mosley for 10 years paying 10^{l} Rent per annum.[1]

[15] AN ACCOUNT OF THE RING HEDGE BETWIXT MY LAND AND OTHER NEIGHBOURS ADJOYNEING.

Betwixt the brooke field or tenn acre and schoole land the hedge and ditch to be made by them that have the schoole land Item betweene the further tenn acre and coale fields or schoole land to the pitt, by the same.

Between the tenn acre and Mr. Beck's to be made by Mr. Beck.

[1] The last paragraph is in a later hand.

Item from the corner of the tenn acre to the fendary[1] in the how rideing also by Mr. Beck. From the fendary in the how rideing pitt to beck banke made by us. From Beck banke gate in the how rideing to the Crabb tree made by us and from thence to the water, by Mr. Beck.

From Beswick bridge to the shoulder brooke at Josiah Smiths, all along beck lands made by us on our side the lane.

Along the brooke from Josiahs to the middle of little blew field to the fend[ary] made by us, from thence to the fendary in the great blew field made by Mr. Holland, from thence to the other fendary in the great blew field made by us.

From the second fendary in the great Blew field to the first fendary in the little Cleyden made by Adam Boardman, from thence about the old pitt by us.

From the Old pitt to the next fendary by Adam Boardman, the next peece by us, the next by Adam, the next by us, the next by Mr. Holland, the next by us, all adjoyneing to the little Cleyden, then comes in Mr. Holland in the little marlefield, the next peece there by us to Adam Boardman's hedge.

From the bottome of the little marlefield within the great Cleyden by A. Boardman.

Shippenly to the water by us, from the water to the upper end of the hills betweene Ellice Hope, Mr. Walmesly, and us, made by us.

This account given me by Old Richard Beswicke.

[1] *Fendary.* This word is not in the N.E.D. nor in Wright's *Dialect Dictionary.* It appears to mean boundary or fence.

[16] A SURVEY OF THE LANDS IN ANCOATS, CLEDEN, AND BEXWICKE.

the names of the particuler closes.	accres.	roods.	perches.	yards.
ANCOATS.				
The Eyes next to the bridge	003	00	05	00
The hither Eyes	002	02	28	24
The nearer horse Close	004	00	09	32
The meadow next the house	002	02	14	00
The further meadow from the house	003	03	00	28
The how Ryding	007	03	03	00
2 roods 16 pchs. { The Tenn Accre next the lane	003	03	00	36
2 roods 16 pchs. { The further Tenn Accre. 1 acre and ½ set out for the schoole	004	01	23	21
The higher end of the 7 Accre	003	02	29	00
The lower end of the 7 Accre next the brooke	002	00	21	13
The horse heys next the brooke	003	00	23	02
The higher horse heys	002	02	18	00
The Fletchers Croft adjoyning to the lane	002	01	16	00
45 accr. 3 R. 32 P. 29 Yˢ.	45	03	32	29
BEXWICKE.				
The further horse close in Bexwick	003	01	06	00
The little how Ryding beyond the water	001	02	27	00
The nearer Barnefield	002	00	32	00
The further Barnefield	003	03	27	00
The little wheate field	002	01	09	00
The tongue sharps	002	01	00	00
Thomasin meadow	001	01	00	00
The nearer blake butts or Langly Blake butts	004	03	29	00
The further blake butts without pitts	001	03	35	00
The further blake butts wherein the pitts are	002	00	17	24
The hills	004	01	27	00
The formost meadow	003	00	19	00
Halls further barnefield	002	01	04	00 } 8.0.0
Halls nearer barnefield	002	00	16	00
The yarne Croft	000	02	20	00
The Eyes	001	01	34	00
The little Eyes	000	02	15	00
The Hulme	000	02	12	00
The Wood	001	02	02	00
The peddie Croft or meadow next Thomasins house	002	01	00	00
The goats foote	001	01	38	00
The nearer fur field or Fitchfield	002	02	18	00
The further fur field or Fitchfield	002	02	17	00
The lower bridge Croft	002	00	16	40
The higher bridge Croft	001	00	22	31
	054	02	03	46

the names of the particuler closes.	accres.	roods.	perches.	yards.
CLAYDEN.				
The great Shippenlay is	004	02	00	00
The marled feild above it is	002	02	11	00
The Kilne banke bottome is	000	02	11	00
[17] The greene Lee	003	02	22	00
The killne banck	000	03	35	00
The Mare hey	005	01	07	00
The wheate field	004	01	39	00
The Copley	002	01	04	41
The Swyne croft	004	03	10	25
9 West meadow	001	01	01	00
10 Claytons meadow	000	03	25	00
5 Little Clayden	003	00	22	00
3 The blew field	003	01	13	32
4 The little blew field	002	01	27	00
6 Hilton field	004	00	13	00
7 The further marlefield	002	01	10	00
8 The nearer marlefield at Claytons	002	01	13	00
1 The great Clayden 3 :	042	01	23	00
2 Cole pitt field, 002 acc. 02 r. 00 p. 00 y.				
MANCHESTER.				
The meadow at the back of the house in Manchester	001	02	05	00
The further meadow at back of the house in Manchester	002			
ARDWICK.—Measured by Jo. Slater, 9° Sept., 1630.				
The great x accre	005	00	15	
The lesser x accre	001	01	14	
[MANCHESTER].	li	s[s]	ds	
Chanterie rents lieing in Manchester.				
of M[r] Robert Booth for his house in Fennell streete	—	03	—	
of M[r] Richard Fox his house in fox entry or Deansgate	—	04	—	
of Thurstan Knowles & Bamford for the 2 houses in toad laine overagainst the Smithy & Fennell streete end		03		
Summe due at the Annunciacon	—	10[s]		
& the like summe at Michaelmas	—	10		
is	001			

the names of the particuler closes.	accres.	roods.	perches.	yards.
Cheife rent yearely due to the lord of Manchester for land in Ancoats Cleyden and Manchester as followeth				
for the Ancoats land	—	03	04	
for the land in Cleyden, 3^{s} 6^{d} more for that part bought of M^{r} Charnock 18^{d} is 5^{s} in all	—	05	—	
for the land at Sudhill	—	02	—	
for the land in the Milgate	—	01	01	
for the porch in the Milnegate	—	—	02	
		11	07	
MEMORANDUM.—I find by my father's accounts anno 1617 paid cheife rent to the Lord of Manchester 12^{s} 11^{d}, viz. Ancoats 3 4 3^{s} 6^{d} Cleyden, which is now 18^{d} more 5. Becks lland which is now 2^{s} by the name of Sudhill & 12^{d} Manchester, which is now 2^{d} more				

[19] A briefe of my lands in Ancoats Cleyden and Bexwick &c. let out for lives or yeares or at will or otherwaies taken the first of Aprill, 1639.

Robert Browne a lease dated the [blank] for 3 lives (viz.) my brother Edward himselfe and [blank] the rent - - - 00 -

more ground hee hath in Bexwick from yeare to yeare.

Richard Bexwicke tenant at will for his house rent - - - - - 00 10 - per annum

more for ground from yeare to yeare - 07 10 - per annum

Widdow Hall a lease of her house 2 lives in beinge. Query what rent.

James Bexwick of Cleyden tenant at will for house and Croft - - - 02 10 - per annum

more for ground from yeare to yeare in Cleyden.

Mr. Halliwell hath the mare hey[1] in Cleyden for 2 yeares yet to come at - 010 - per annum

[1] "Swyne Croft" erased.

Memorandum hee maynuis [manures?] it but the editch[1] is myne.

Robert Greenhalghe hath 3 fields in Cleyden for 7 yeares in being the rent 010 10 per annum

Robert Blomely the litle Croft in Ardwick for 6 yeares at 001 10 per annum
due to be paid within within 7 weeks after may day but if itt yeeld not that money I promise to abate him (viz.) to take 1li 8s per annum

Robert Hartley hath a field in Manchester in Manchester for 7 yeares beginninge a fortnight afore Christmas last and to end that tyme 7 yeares and hee is to lay upon the ground 8 score load of muck and to pay evrie midsomer during the said terme - - - 05 00 00

James Bexwick of Cleyden tenant per a new agreement for 10 yeares to com beginninge at Martlemas or Christmas next for house and croft payinge yearly - - - - - - 04 00 00
and the law in my choise for how long tyme hee shall enjoy it with the bargaine and hee is to doe me service when I call on him and likewise weare my Armor when occasion is for it allowinge for theese services the ordinary wages (viz.) 8d a daie or 4d and meate and drink.

Richard Martinscroft for a close in Ancoats belonginge to the schoole - 01 10 -

Raphe Bailey for a close in Bexwick yearely 01 00 -

[1] editch = eddish, the aftermath or second crop of grass, &c.

John Claiton his house and Croft for 2
lives rent yearly - - - - 00 06 06
more ground he hath in Cleyden from
yeare to yeare at - - - - 03 00 00

Memorandum. It is agreed this 24th daie of December, 1639, betwixt Nicholas Mosley of Ancoates and James Bexwicke of Cleyden in manner and forme followeinge (viz.) that the said Nich. Mosley is pleased to grant demise and lease unto the said James Bexwicke his executors and Administrators one house and close which he now hath and heretofore hath occupied and enjoyed in Cleyden aforesaid for and dureinge the terme of Tenn yeares from the said 24th daie of December fullie to be expired and ended; payinge therefore yearelie unto the said Nich. Mosley his heires or Assignes the some of foure pownds at midsomer and Martlemas by even and equal porcons and the said James Bexwicke doth promise and grant to and with the said Nich. Mosley at all tymes to bee readie and to shew the said Nich. Mosley his armour as oft as hee shalbee reasonably required haveinge for his service daily so long as he is imployed in that service four pence a day and meate and drink and likewise to work for the said Nich. Mosley in all husbandry and other work as oft as he shalbee required thereunto by the said Nich. Mosley his heires or assignes alloweinge him reasonable wages therefor. In witnes whereof hee the said James Bexwicke hath hereunto put his hand the day and year first abovewritten.

James X Beswicke,
his mark.

In witnes of
Edward Mosley.

[20] A noate of the names of all the fields which I have in Demesne and to whom any part is sett and for what tearme. Made the xx^th^ day of Aprill, 1640.[1]

ANCOATS.

The eyes next to the bridge
The higher eyes
The nearer horse close
} *for pasture this yeare* 1642.

The meadow next the house
The further meadow from the house
} which are now laid into one } for meadow.

The how Riding sowne this yeare part with oates and part with wheat.

The tenn accre next to the lane
The further tenn accre
} theese are set to Edw. Bayley per annum at 13^li^ 00^s^ from yeare to yeare payable at may day.

The higher end of the 7 accre
The lower end of the 7 accre next the brooke
The horse heyes next the brooke
The higher horse heyes
} are [in] my own hands to pasture.

The Fletchers Croft—sett to my mother for 1^li^ 10^s^ a year.

BEXWICKE.

N.M.[2]
The further horse Close, in my own hands for pasture.
The little how ridinge sown with oates.

The nearer Barnefield
The further Barnefield
*The little wheate field
} *theese to Robt. Browne from year to yeare at* 5^li^ 10^s^

*The long sharpes *to him at* 1^li^ 10^s^

[1] Though dated 1640, this list contains several matters in a later hand. These are here printed in italics.

[2] *i.e.* Nicholas Mosley.

*Thomasin meadow — *this is sett to Rich. Bexwicke from yeare to yeare at* 01 10 00.

*The nearer Blakebuts — *to him* at 3 6 8.

*The further Blakebutts with pitts — *theese are set to Rich. Bexwicke from year to year at* 06 00 00.[1]

*The further without pitts — theese to Robt. Brown at 2li

*The Hills—this is sett to Robert Browne from yeare to yeare at 03 05.

The formost meadow—in my owne hands to pasture.

*Halls further Barnefield, *Halls nearer Barnefield — in my owne hands to pasture.

The yarne Croft—to mowe.

The Eyes, The little Eyes — sowne with oates.

The Hulme — sown with oates.

*The wood, *this is sett to Robt. Browne*[2] *at* - 01

The Paddie Croft, *this in lease for* 3 *lives to Robert Browne with house, &c., at* - - 01 06 08

*The goates foote, *this is sett to Raphe Bailey from yeare to yeare at* - - - - 01 00 00

*The nearer furfield, *The further furfield — *Theese are sett to Robert Browne from yeare to yeare at* - - - 03 10

The lower Bridge Croft, The Higher Bridge Croft — *theese are sett likewise to him for the same tearme at* - 5li

CLEYDEN.

bought of Mr. Charnock. Great Cleyden 3 fields sett to James Bexwicke at 4li per annum *vacat.*

Shippenley 3 fields more called Cleyden beinge heretofore one entire close.

[1] Erased in *MS.*

[2] "*From year to year*" deleted, and "*per lease*" inserted.

MANCHESTER.

The meadowe at the back of the house in Manchester sett to John Wilson at 5li

The further meadowe in Manchester to Robert Hartley for 5li

[21] *The xxth daie of Aprill,* 1640.

CLEYDEN.

The greene Lee } sowne with beanes & oates The kilne banke } to mowe	*Rich. Bancroft at* 4li 10s		
The mare hey *sett to Mr. Halliwell for 2 yeares yet to come*[1] - - - - -	10li	00s	00d
The wheate field } sewne with oates. The Copley }			
The Swine croft to pasture, *was used to bee sett at* - - - - - - - - -	4li		
West meadow—*with the house sett to Ja. Bexwicke for* 10 *yeares yet to come payinge yearely* - - - - - - -	03	00	00
Claitons meadow *sett to John Claiton from yeare to yeare at* - - - - - -	01	04	
Little Cleyden } *sett to James Bexwicke from yeare to yeare, Blew field at* The Blew field } 3li 2s Little Cleyden [at] -	05		
The litle Blewfield, *sett to John Claiton from yeare to yeare at* - - - - - -	02[2]		
Hilton field to O. M.[3] at 3 05 } *theese* 3 The further marlefield } *fields are* The nearer marlefield at Claitons } *sett to Robert Greenehalghe for 7 yeares payinge therefore yearely* - - - - - *whereof three of those 7 yeares are spent.*	10	10	00

[1] "payinge yearely" deleted.

[2] Italicised portion deleted, and "*sowne with oates*" inserted.

[3] O. M. was Oswald Mosley, brother of Nicholas Mosley.

MANCHESTER.

The 2 meadowes at the backe of the house in Manchester the nearer sett to Robert Greenhalgh at - - - - - -	05	00	00
The other meadow the further sett to Robert Hartley at - - - - - - -	05	00	—
The garden sett to Mr. Beck per annum at 16^{s}	00	16	—

ARDWICK.

The great Tennacre
The lesser Tenn accre

ARDWICK.

in lease that [I] bought of Sam. Birch in my own hands to pasture

	accres	R.	
the litle field -	2	01	in my own hands to pasture: *set in anno* 1654 *at* 1^{li} 15^{s}
the meadow -	1	01	sett to Robert Blomeley at 1 10
the 4 accre -	4	—	this in my owne hands to pasture
The eyses with the bank -	4	00	

Memorandum this 24th daie of November, 1647, I find my mother[1] hath had yearely out of the ground more then her full 3^{d} part cometh to, by 2^{li} 15^{s} 9$\frac{1}{2}$, which being deducted from her part and added to myne since January, 1632, all saveing for two yeares, which was abated whilst I enjoyed her part cometh to - 36 05 04

[1] Widow of Oswald Mosley, esq., of Ancoats.

More shee is to allowe mee for the Barnefields which belonged to mee but was in her hands all the tyme of my sequestracõn and was freed from sequestracõn 3 yeares 4li per annum is - - - - - - - - 12 00 00

The 37li which is my mothers 3d part of lands belonging to the Ancoats is thus to bee raised (viz.)

by Mr. Nico Mosley for the 2 tenn accres - -	06	03	04
by Jo. Wilson for the field in the Milngate - -	05	00	—
by brother Oswald [Mosley] for the field at back of the Milngate house - - - - - -	06	00	—
by Robert Browne for lands in Bexwick - - -	13	00	
by him more rent for house and ground in lease -	01	06	08
by Richard Bancroft, sed query for what - -	04	10	—
by the goats foote in her owne hands - - -	01	00	—
	37	00	00

[22] An account pro anno 1654[1] May the first.

The schoole lands are pastured with—

3 kine Rich. Bexwickes at 24s a cow is	3	12	
2 kine Ja. Barretts at 24s is - -	2	08	
the horse came June 10 } 1 horse his at 20d per weeke			
1 Cow Mris. Walkers is - - -	1	04	
1 Cow William Halls is - - -	1	04	
1 Cow Randle Burges is - - -	1	04	
these came June 14 } 2 horses Robert Marlers at 20d per weeke			

[1] The 4 in 1654 is written over a 3.

		l.
Ja. Bexwicke payeth this yeare 13li 04s 00 (viz.)—		
	west meadow with the house	3 00
	Claiton meadow - - -	1 04
	litle Cleyden - - -	2 00
	Cleyden with Colepits in -	1 10
	the litle blew field - -	2 00
	Hilton field - - -	3 10
		13 04
brother Oswald—the great blew field - -		03 05
Rich. Bancroft—the greene Lee and kilne banck		04 10

An account pro anno 1655.

ANCOATS.

The 2 tenn accres are pastured with—	
2 kine Mr. Hollingworth at 24s a cow is -	2 08
2 Widdow Wrights at 24s - - - -	2 08
1 Mris Walker - - - - - -	1 04
1 „ Edw. Walker - - - - -	1 04
2 Jo. Rowson - - - - - -	2 08
	9 12

With our milch beasts, 1 fatt Cow, Widdow Wrights.
1 fatt Cow : Tho. Greaves.

The schoole lands are pastured with—	li. s.
2 kine James Turners at 22s is - - -	2 04
1 stirke more his at 11s - - - -	0 11
1 Cow Jo. Darbishire at - - - -	1 02
2 kine James Barrett at - - - -	2 04
1 Cow James Walworke at - - - -	1 02
5 horses, 2 Uncle Mosley, 1 Ja : Barretts, 2 Mr. Marlers.	

BEXWICKE.

The fatt beast pasture pastured with—

1 Calfe Potters - - - - - -	0	11	02
1 stirke Willm. Williamsons - - -	0	14	08
1 horse M^r^ Halliwells - - - -	0	10	00
2 horse Uncle Leaver - - - - -			

[23] In account pro anno 1655, May the first.

ANCOATS.

The 2 tenn accres sett to pasture beasts.

	li.	s.	
Jo. Cooper 1 Cow - -	1	06	pd in part 1^li^
Ja. Turner 2 kine - -	2	12	pd in full
Ja. Buerdsall 2 kine -	2	12	pd in full
Widdow Wright 2 kine	2	12	pd in full
Henry Jackson 1 Cow	1	06	pd in full

An account pro anno 1655, March[1] 25th.

CLEYDEN.

The mare Hey sett to Tho. Prestwich at 10^li^ per annum but 20^s^ of this is referred to mee to abate as I see cause.

The Shipponley sett to Jo. Coe at 04 15^s^ only the 5^s^ is referred to mee.

Memoraudum. The terme of 12 *yeares began at Christmas last* 1654 — The nearer marlefield at Claitons house to Josiah [ ][2] for 12 yeares at - - - - - } 06 15 per annum.

Memoraudum.

Rich. Bexwicke blewfield at -	03	00	
William Sondiforth Hilton field	03	13	04

[1] "February" deleted. [2] Surname omitted, probably Turner or Smith.

The swine Croft pastured with—

for a fortnight	2 kine Ja. Bexwicke.	1 mare and Colt 1 litle mare Oswalds	of my
	1 Cow 1 stirk	1 litle scotch nag	owne.
	1 Cow 1 stirke	1 yong nag	
		1 horse J: Barretts.	

Ground sett in anno 1656.

The furthest field called Great Cleyden to Willm. Sondiforth at - - - - 3 10 00 recd. in full.
The 2 tenn accres in Ancoats to Phillip Stamp - - - - - - - 11 00 recd. in full.
the great coate field ith schoole land to Mr. Buxtones - - - - - 03 05 recd. in full.
2 fields in Ardwick to Rich. Jannie at 30^{s} per field whereof 30^{s} is recd. - - 03 00 00 on 1^{li} 10^{s}
great Cleyden one close in Cleyden to Robert Johnson at - - - - 02 15 00 recd. in full.
another of the fields in great cleyden to Adam Boardman at - - - - 01 12 06 recd. in full.
the litle blew field in Cleyden to Ja. Bexwick at - - - - - - - 02 00 00 recd. in full.
Cleaton medow in Cleyden to Rich. Prestwich at - - - - - - - 01 04 00
West meadow and house to him at - 03 00 00
Blew field to him at - - - - 03 00 00 recd. in full.
the 2 marle fields at Claytons house to Josiah Turner with the house - - 06 15 00
the litle field in Ardwick to Rich. Jannie at 01 10 00
the meadow there to him for 3 yeares yet to come at - - - - - 01 10 00

[26] Ground sett in Ancoats, Cleyden, and Bexwick, to divers for the year 1660.

Shipponley to Harry Royle at - - 5^{li} 10^{s}
great Cleyden all 3 fields to Wm. Sondiforth at - - - - - - 8 00

[27] An account of what my land is sett by the yeare what lands are for grasseing of horses or beasts of my owne and others what are for hay grasse and what lands are sowne, taken this 15th of May, 1666.

ANCOATS.

The fields belongeing to the schoole in Ancoats sett to Mr. Stamp at - - - - - - - 14 00 00
The tenn accre next the lane pastured with mill horses valued at - - - - - - - 05 05 00
The tenn accre further land 4 Cowes of Edw. Turners to grasse at 1li 5s a Cow at - - - - - 06 05 00
The two Eyes pastured with my owne beasts in all valued at - - - - - - - - -
The meadow next the house formerly 2 closes designed for hay grasse valued at - - - - -
The How rideings sowne part with oates and part with barley at - - - - - - - -
The horse close pastured with my rideing horses -
The further horse close in Bexwick summer falowed

CLEYDEN.

		l. s. d.	
Hilton field	formerly (viz) '54 at 3 13 4 to Wm. Sandiforth now to Fra. Browne at	03	05 qr [1]
litle Blewfield	formerly sett at 7li per annum at 1 16 8 to Wm. Sandiforth both at 5li 10s in 57 now sowne - -	01	15

Shipponley formerly sett Harrie Roils at 5li 10 now to Edward Charnock at - - - - - 04 05 00
The Green lee pastured with draught horses.
the kilne banke.
The wheate field.
The Copley.
The Swinecroft.

[1] "qr" may perhaps mean quarterly but is more likely to be "query."

The mare Hey: a meadow for hay grasse formerly rented per annum at - - - - - - 10 00 00

The great blewfield to brother Oswald [Mosley] at 3li 5s now to Jos. Finnie at - - - - 03 05 00

West meadow, Claiton meadow } to Jo. Finnie at - - - - 04 04 00

litle Cleyden } at - - - - 01 15

The further marlefield } at Claitons to Josiah Turner or Smith

The nearer marlefield } with house and croft at - 07

Colepit field } set to Jo. Kenion at - - 01 15 00

the marled field } in Great Cleyden now sowne with oates - - - -

the further field in Great Cleyden sett to Rich. Woosoncroft with the house - - - -

BEXWICK.

The nearer and further Barnefield sett to Mr. Browne

The litle wheatefield, the long sharps, the Hills sett to Mr. Browne - - - - - - -

The formost meadow Halls nearer and further Barnefield the yarne croft the Eyes and the Hulme are all pastured with beast and horses -

The peddie Croft or Thomasin next to the house the wood The nearer furfield the further furfield the lower Bridge Croft and the Higher sett to Mr. Browne the 2 last for lives - - - -

Prescription and tathe for Cleyden December '65 01li 02s 00

The prescription of tythe hay for Ancoates - - 00 02 00

Tho. Pollitt hired to make entrance upon Tuesday being the first day of October 1667 his waiges to be 4li 10s. Paid him in earnest as part thereof 1s

John Wild hired and entred the 9th of October 1667 waiges - - - - - - - - - 3li 10 00

Wm. Bradshaw hired the 19th of Jan. 1667 his wages 3 00 00

Rich:

[28] The severall fields in Ancoates Beswick and Cleyden in the year 1667 disposed of as followeth (viz.)

ANCOATES.

	li.	s.	d.
The 5 fields belonging to the schoole lett to Mr. Stampe at - - - - - - - - -	14	00	00
The tenn acre next the lane pastured with mill horses			
The further Tenn acre layd 4 Cowes of Edw. Turners to grasse at 1^{li} 5^{s} a Cow.			
The Eyes pastured with our owne beasts (viz.) 7.			
The great Meadow next the house designed for hay grasse.			
The How ridings sowne with oates Barley and beanes.			
The horse Close pastured with rideing horses.			

[CLEYDEN.]

The nearer marlefield } at Claytons with the house			
The further marlefield } and Croft to Josiah Smith at	07	00	00
Hilton field let to Mr. Beswicke at - - -	03	13	04
The great blewfield }			
The little Blewfield } with the house to John Finney			
The little Cleyden } all at - - - -	11	04	00
West meadow }			
Claytons meadow }			
The Cole Pitt field lett to John Kenion at - -	01	15	00
Great Cleyden and the house to Rich. Wolsencroft at	0		
Shipponly to Ned Charnocke at - - - -	04	05	00
Marle field }			
Swine Croft } to grasse 11 fat Cowes.			
Copley and }			
Wheat field }			
Mare hey for hay grasse.			

Robert Birch note for small tythes.

for 3 Corne mills in Manchester - - - -	00	06	00
for one stock mill - - - - - - - -	00	00	04

for communicants - - - - - - - 00 00 08
for 6 Cowes - - - - - - - - 00 00 09
for 1 draught - - - - - - - - 00 00 02
house 1d orchard 1d yard 6d wax 6d hens 6d geese 2d - - - - - 00 01 10

[29] 1669.

The schoole fields lett to Phillip Stampe at - - 14 00 00
The tenn acre next the lane pastured with mill horses
The further tenn acre made into a meadow.
The Eyes pastured with our milk beasts.
The great meadow for hay grasse.
The How rideings sowne with oates.
The horse Close pastured.

The near and further marlefield to Josiah Smith at 06 15 00
The great blew field the 3 00 00
little blewfield 2 00 00
little Cleaden 1 15 00
West meadow and house 3 4 0
Cleatons meadow 1 4 0
with the house to John Finney at - 11 03 00
The Cole Pitt field let to John Kennion at - - 01 15 00
The Great Cleadon and the house to Rich. Wols[tonecroft] at - - - - - - - - 04 10 00
The shipponley to Rich. Williamson and Tilsley at Midsummer - - - - - - - - 04 05 00
Marlefield and swine croft pastured with fatt beast.
Coply and Wheat field sowne with oates.
Mare hey hay grasse.
Greene Lee kilne banke pastured.
Hilton field sowne with oates.

[35] 1670.

ANCOATES.

The Eyes pastured with milke beasts.
The nearer horscloses and Howrideing Pastured.

The Great meadow and mill meadow hay grasse.
The 10 acre next the lane for the mill horses.
The schoole fields to Mr. Stampe at - - - 14li

CLEYDEN.

The further horseclose sowne with beanes and barley.[1]
The nearer and further marlefield with the house and croft to Josiah Smith at - - - -
Hilton field sowne with oates.
The great blew field.
little Blew field, little Cleaden, West meadow, Cleytons meadow } with the house to John Finney at - - - - 11 03 00
Cole Pitt field to John Kennion at - - - 01 15 00
Great Cleyden at the house to Rich. Wols[tone-croft] at - - - - - - - - 04 10 00
Shippenly, Copply, Marlefield, swine croft } sowne with oates.
Wheate field sowne part with barly the rest of it fallowed.
mare hey hay grasse.
Green Lee kilne banke and fatt beast pasture in Beswick pastured with our fatt beast, stirkes, and draught horses.

sowne 1680.

In BESWICK.

Jacksons 2 barne field, wheatefield, Tongue sharpes, Thomasin meadow } in 11 acr. and ½
Thomas Halls Eyes - - - 2 and ½

[1] erased in *MS.*

[ARDWICK.]

[18] The Rentall of the lands in Ardwick purchased of Thomas Chernock of Astley esq[r].[1]

	Henns.	Capons.		Accres.	li.	s[s]	di.
henns			Oswald Mosley	16	000	08	02
due at			Steephen Hulme	24	—	15	00
Christmas	04	02	Richard Hudson	23	—	13	03
capons	02	01	Samuel Birch	57	001	13	11½
at	04	02	Roger Prestwich	23	—	13	00
Easter	04	02	Richard Barsley	22	—	12	09
	02	01	Robert Blomiley	16	—	12	—
	02	01	Thomas Hartley	20	—	10	02
	02	01	John Parcevall	14	—	08	06
	02	01	Edward Boothe	12	—	07	07½
	02	01	Robert Prestwich	08	—	03	09½
	00	01	James Shelmerdine	06	—	04	—
	01	00	John Shelmerdine	02	—	02	05
	01	00	Margaret Parcevall	01	—	02	06
	01	00	Edmund Mosse	00 1 R.	—	01	03
			Raphe Birch junior	01	—	01	01
	01	00	Raphe Birch senior	00	—	01	—
14	00	01	Thomas Bredburie	00 3 R.	—	01	—
			Marie Hollinworth	02	—	01	—
			John Halle	00 1 R.	—	—	08
			Ellen Barne	00 ½ R.	000	00	08
				acr. 248 1 R.			
			Summe due at Midsummer		007	13	09½
			and the like summe at Christmas		007	13	09½
					015	07	07
			Chiefe rents due at Christmas yeare-lie are these following—				
			Raphe Kenyon for chiefe rent		—	—	01
			Mr. Adam Byrom		—	—	01
			Thomas Smith of Chorlton		—	—	04

[31] [KERSLEY.]

Henry Grundies tennement in Kersly measured and valued Jan. 6[th] 1658 by Richard Edge.

	acr.	R.	P.	yrds				
The pingott - -	0	01	3	0	...	00	04	00
The furmoste field -	2	2	30	0	...	01	18	00
The middles field -	2	0	16	0	...	01	06	08

[1] The rents of these lands are so low as to indicate that they were something of the nature of chief rents.

The marled earth -	1	2	28	0	...	01 01 04
The Hulme - -	0	2	00	0	...	00 05 00
The barne field - -	1	1	36	0	...	01 03 06
The Russhy field -	1	2	00	0	...	01 10 00
Cloughs and bankes	1	2	00	0	...	00 04 00
in all	11	2	33	0		

John Hilton of Kersly his tenement.

names of the Closes.	Cheshire acr.	R.
Diggle field - - -	01	
Great Croft - - -	1	
The Bank meadow - -	1	
The meadow next the house or Russhy field - -	2	2
the little field - - -	1	
The Five acres - - -	3	
the Bent - - -	0	3

Robert Seddons tenement.	sett at
The Bottomes - - - - - - -	2 10 00
The banke - - - - - - - -	01 00 00
The Flax shirt - - - - - - -	00 06 08
The Red Croft little meadow and the other meadow	04 00 00
The two Bents - - - - - - -	02 00 00
The two lime fields - - - - - -	02 00 00
The house - - - - - - - -	01 00 00
The mill cleere - - - - - - -	02 00 00

Mr. Cromptons tenement. [Nothing further.]

[26] [COLLYHURST.]

An account of rent due and paiable to Nicholas Mosley and Oswald his sonne by severall persons tenants to the premises ariseing out of Lands and tenements demised to them by the last will and testament of Sir Edward Mosley Baronett who died the 14 of October 1665.

COLLIHURST.

Mr. Robert Leaver for lands in Collihurst by right of his wiffe called Wilkins Hills containeing by estimacon 12 acres formerly Jh. and Raph Bride-oakes in lease for 21 yeares whereof 7 yeares are alreadie expired - - - - - - 00 12 00

more one walke mill and ½ an accres of land called Tile hill in Collihurst for the life of M^ris^ Ann Leaver his wiffe - - - - - - 01 01 04

due half yearely (viz.) at our Ladie day and Michaelmas.

MANCHESTER.

Ellis Leach for his house in Manchester due quarterly 01 05 00

Item. one horse mill in my owne possession.

[HOPWOOD CLEYDEN.]

Hopwood Cleyden formerly Mr. Becks land the Content of it:

	acr.	R.	P.
Bridfield - - - - -	02	00	00
middle field - - - - -	02	00	00
Barnefield and orchard - - -	02	00	00
the two acres - - - -	02	00	00
two meddowes or Crofts - -	02	00	00
two Dungeon fields - - -	03	00	00
Wheate field - - - -	01	02	00
two sawtry fields - - - -	04	02	00
the banke - - - - -	00	02	01
	19	02	01

[COLLYHURST.] Wilkin Hills.

the two Higher Wilkin Hills / Pendletons Close } sett at 09 00 00

Butchers fields with Cloughs - - - 05 05 00

Unkle Levers land belonging to the hall valued at 47^li^ viz:

Great meadow - 12 00 00

Garner meadow - 06 00 00

Pitt field - - -	04	00	00	old barne meadow	05	00	00
great Close in Unsworths Lands, or great - - -	04	05	00	Dam meadow -	03	00	00
				Wm. Dawsons rent	12	10	00
Bradburies bankes -	09	00	00	Sandiforths rent -	08	00	00
Bradshawes Rent -	04	00	00		46	10	00
Stone Clough · - -	01	00	00				
walke mill with house and close called tile hill - - -	16	00	00				
	43	10	00				

The Croft at Back of the old barne 9s

[HULME ESTATE.]

[24] Sr Tho. Prestwich his particular of the accres and value of the Demesne of Hulme. The major's particular. Edmund Wilkinsons particular.

the names of the fields	accres	R.	value per annum li.	s.	accres	R.	li.	s.				
The Arnolds field	10	0	023	00	10	00	10	10	09	0	10	—
Kilne croft meadow	05	0	14	00	06	00	12	—	05	2	12	—
Glasiers field	05	0	12	00	05	0	10	—	05	0	09	—
Bottomes & conie Gree	13	0	27	00	12	0	15	00	11	0	16	—
Bottomes head	04	0	06	—	04	0	04	10	03	3	04	12
Greenhalgh fields	04	0	05	—	05	0	05	00	04	0	04	10
Broad Hulme	16	0	16	00	15	0	12	00	14	0	09	00
midle broad Hulme	08	0	10	—	09	0	10	00	08	0	07	—
Browne Knowle	08	0	09	—	09	0	08	00	08	0	05	—
the seaven accres	07	0	07	—	07	0	05	00	07	0	05	10
the two accres	02	0	03	00	02	0	01	10	02	0	01	10
Birch grounds	28	0	22	00	18	0	16	00	18	0	14	00
the Pingates	04	0	04	00	04	0	04	10	04	0	04	08
martinscroft and Bent	24	0	26	00	24	0	21	00	23	0	25	00
the 2 ovr Hulmes	22	0	30	00	20	0	24	00	18	0	23	00
the long Parkes	04	0	05	00	04	0	04	10	04	0	04	08
Jack Heys meadow	08	0	14	00	06	0	09	00	05	2	08	00
litle Jack Heys or the coppie croft	04	0	04	00	04	0	04	10	04	0	05	00
The wood	09	0	21	00	08	0	09	00	08	0	09	00
The Utleach	04	0	06	00	05	0	05	05	04	0	04	15
Die Croft	02	0	03	00	01	0	02	00	01	0	01	00
	191				178				165		182	13

Dr Birde rent charge of 60li per annum dated November 30th 1648 and since assigned over to Mr. John Davis (?) of London is issueing out of these particular closes hereafter mencioned.

The Birch ground
Browne knowle
litle over hulme
Greenehalgh fields
Jack Heys
litle Jack Heys
the wood
the utleach
the Arnolds field

li. s. 65 10 per annum.

Mr. John Prestwich his rent charge of 20li per annum is issueing out of the over Hulmes and the broad Hulme } 32li per annum.

[25]

Henns	Capons		accres	yearely rent.		
		Edmd. Birch or now Roger Smith	11	001	02	—
		Hugh Bexwick	09	—	10	
		Thomas Ellinthorp	05	—	05	04
		Joane Lees	04	—	05	04
		James Hulme	09	—	14	—
		Thomas Smith	03½	—	05	—
		Mris Margaret Prestwich	05	—	10	—
		John Lees	03	—	03	04
		Thomas Lees	05	—	10	—
		Edmd. Lees	08	—	10	—
		Edmd. Wilkinson	03	—	10	—
		Edmd. Radley	01½	—	09	04
		Thomas Lees of the lane	05	—	10	
		Edmd. Lees for the yarne croft	01	002	—	—
		Edmd. Lees more	04	—	04	—
		Abraham Clegg	01½	—	04	—
		Sam. Bowker for a messuage	00	—	05	—
		Widdow Mather for a messuage	00	—	06	08
		Widdow Mosse for a Cottage and Garden	0	—	02	—
				009	06	00
		Mr. Lukins moyety assigned by the sheriffe, 7ber 27th 1659.				
		the rents of Hulme and Manchr		007	02	08
		the yarncroft of Edmd. Lees		002	00	—
		the martinscroft		012	00	—
		the Bent		010	—	
		the Greenehalgh fields		004	—	
		the 7 accres		005		
		the 2 accres		001	13	04
		the Brown knowle and Pingates		008	—	

Henns	Capons		yearely rent		
		the litle over Hulme, sed q[re] whether it bee not the midle broad	007	—	—
			056	16	00
		The moyety remaining unextended is			
		the mill valued at	020	—	—
		the Birch grounds in Edw. Walworkes possession	014	—	—
		the great over Hulme or weld field in Mr. Jo. Prestwich possession	015	—	—
		the horse croft and Carr in lease to Edmd. Lees	004	—	—
		the house valued at	004	—	—
			057	—	—

The rest of the estate in Hulme was formerly extended by Mr. Jodrell and remaines yet under extent.

[36] The Lordship of Hulme consisteth of Demeasne lands as followeth :—

	acres.			£	s.	d.
The Arnotts fields - - -	10	...	...	10	10	00
the kilne croft meadow - -	06	...	...	12	00	00
the glasiers field meadow - -	05	...	...	10	00	00
the bottomes - - - -	12	...	...	15	00	00
the bottomes head - - -	04	...	...	04	10	00
the Greenhalgh fields - -	05	...	...	05	00	00
the broad hulme - - -	15	...	...	12	00	00
the lesse broad hulme - -	09	...	...	08	00	00
the seven acres - - - -	07	...	...	05	00	00
the two acres - - - -	02	...	...	01	10	00
the Birch ground - - -	18	...	...	16	00	00
the Pingott - - - -	04	...	...	04	10	00
the Martinscroft - - -	13	...	...	11	00	00
the Bent - - - - -	11	...	...	10	00	00
the Great Over hulme - -	13	...	...	17	00	00
the lesse Overhulme - - -	07	...	...	07	00	00
the long Parkes - - -	04	...	...	04	10	00
the Jack Heyes meadow - -	06	...	...	09	00	00

the little Jack Heyes - -	04	...	...	04 10 00
the wood - - - - - -	08	...	...	09 00 00
the Utleach - - - - -	05	...	...	05 05 00
the Dye croft - - - - -	01	..	...	02 00 00
	178			193 05 00

Tenements in lease with the rents.

Edmund Birch - - -	11	...	...	01 02 00
Hugh Beswick - - -	09	...	...	00 10 00
Thomas Ellin Thorpe [Ellinthorp] - - - -	05	...	...	00 05 04
Joane Lees - - - -	04	...	...	00 05 04
James Hulme - - -	09	...	...	00 14 00
Tho. Smith - - - -	03	...	...	00 05 00
Mrs Margt Prestwich - -	05	...	...	00 10 00
John Lees - - - -	03	...	...	00 03 00
Tho. Lees - - - -	05	...	...	00 10 00
Edm. Lees - - - -	08	...	...	00 10 00
Edm. Wilkinson - - -	03	...	...	00 10 00
[37] Edm. Radley - - -	01½	...	...	00 09 04
Tho. Lees of the lane - -	05	...	...	00 10 00
Edm. Lees for yarnecroft -	1	...	...	02 00 00
Edm. Lees more - - -	4	...	...	00 04 00
Abraham Clegg - - -	1½	...	...	00 04 00
Sam. Bowker for a messuage -	00	...	...	00 05 00
Widd. Mather for a mess. -	00	...	...	00 06 00
Widd. Mosse for a Cottage and garden ..			...	00 02 00
				09 06 00
				193 05 00
Two water corne milnes and a kilne belonging to the said mannor sett to [blank] for [blank] years at the Rent of - - - - -				02 00 00
				22[4] 11 00

[29] 1673, Rules for leaseing. Memorandum to lease to a new tenant for 3 lives deserves 12 years value deducting the Rent reserved.

To lease to a new tenant for 21 years deserves 10 years value or 11 if the Rent be easy the tenant paying all layes taxacons &c.

To keepe an old tenant (after his lease expire) upon the Rack thats easy, abate him one third part of the yearly value.

To lease to an old tenant for 21 years let them pay for a Fine 7 years value the Rent onely deducted.

to add 1 life to a lease that hath two lives in being 3 or 2 and for 2 lives, 5 years value for 3 lives to an old tenant 8 years value.

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